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The Journal of the Fire Protection Profession

FEBRUARY 4, 1931

A PUBLIC ALARM with a FINE SERVICE RECORD

Outdoor Diaphone installations provide very satisfactory service. Compressor is located inside building. Note location of Diaphone horn above the roof

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¶ There's certainly no grass growing under Mr. Aurand's feet. His is the spirit that's helping to make this world a better place to live in.

The Publishers

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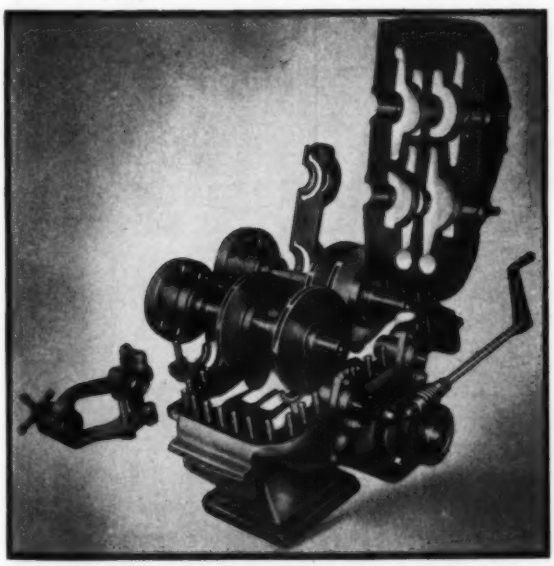

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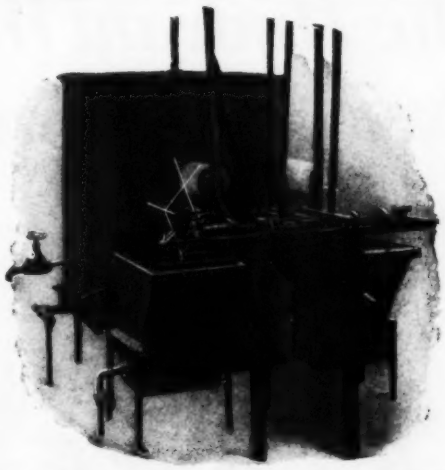

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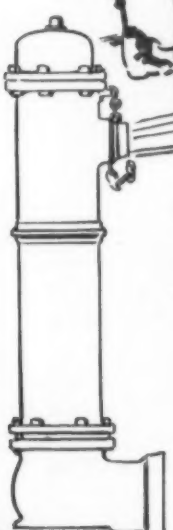

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(A Consolidation of Fire and Water Engineering and The Fire Engineer)

The Journal of the Fire Protection Profession

VOLUME LXXXIV FEBRUARY 4, 1931 NUMBER 3

In Spite of What Seems Conclusive Evidence

Many Arsonists Escape Conviction on Flimsy Alibis

Difficult to Connect Crime with Criminal in Many Instances—In Case Cited, Prearrangement to Burn Evident

By THOMAS F. MAGNER

THE crime of arson is one of the most serious of all violations of the laws of our country. When a Chief or his subordinates find concrete evidence where a fire has been "set" immediate effort is made to

Reception Room, Showing Turpentine Soaked Newspaper Resting on Arm of Overstuffed Chair. Door in Center Leads to "Dark Room."

apprehend the guilty party and send him off to prison.

There have been occasions when persons are haled into a criminal court and absolute proof that the crime of arson was committed laid before a judge and jury and still a verdict of "not guilty" has been returned, much to the dissatisfaction of the fireman who goes on the witness stand and testifies in such a way that it would seem almost an impossibility for the offender to escape punishment.

The question arises, "What kind of evidence must a fireman produce to secure a conviction in arson cases?"

One of the most outstanding arson court trials was held in a Connecticut city a short time ago. The manner in which a business establishment was arranged to be destroyed by fire is interesting, although the person who was tried on an arson charge secured an acquittal, and the individual guilty of the crime was not found.

This fire broke out shortly after midnight in the living quarters of a commercial photographer located on the

View of Studio, Showing Turpentine Soaked Streamers, One of which Leads to Camera at Right and the other to Canvas Background.

second floor of a three-story cement building. His studio and portrait camera was in an adjoining room. A reception room and dark room for developing and printing photographs completed the three-room apartment.

When firemen arrived on the scene they were confronted with clouds of black smoke and a lively blaze

Upper—The Living Quarters, where the Fire Started. Furniture in this Room was Practically Destroyed. Window in Background is where Firemen Entered Building. Lower—Another View of "Dark Room." At Left of Open Door is Roll of Wrapping Paper from which Streamers Were Made.

coming from the window of the living room. The curtains and window shades were burned away from the hangers and the heat was unbearable for some little time.

Although furniture in the room was burning, there was a strong odor emanating from the fire. A deputy chief noticed three separate fires burning simultaneously when he entered the blazing room. This fact, along with the odor of turpentine, gave rise to the possibility that the fire was of incendiary origin.

Satisfied It Was Case for Police

It took but a few seconds longer to completely satisfy this same Deputy Chief that he had a case for the police to handle. Observing the floor leading from the living room he discovered a trail of wrapping paper streamers about three inches in width which were intended to carry the fire from the living room to the reception room and then into the studio proper. These streamers were soaked with turpentine and wound up and around a settee and two overstuffed chairs.

From the reception room the streamers were laid out to burn the contents of the studio. In this room there was a dressing table canvas painted backgrounds, the studio camera and lighting equipment.

Rubber Sack Filled with Turpentine

Under the lens attachment on the large camera and covered over with a streamer rolled into a ball shape was a small rubber sack similar to a toy balloon. This sack was filled with turpentine. If the fire had reached it, it would have burst and spread burning turpentine over the entire room. Another bag of the same size and filled with turpentine was discovered in the "dark" room.

This room, which adjoined the reception room, was laid out with enough destructive material to cause an explosion due to the combination of 2 one gallon jugs filled with turpentine and a quantity of flashlight powder used for photographic work. The roll of paper from which the streamers were made was found in this part of the building.

Presents Alibi and Is Acquitted

Although fire officials, detectives, state police officers insurance investigators and the state's attorney office labored diligently from the time the proprietor of the studio was arrested until the case was assigned for trial, the accused, through his attorney, perfected an alibi that won him his liberty. He cited how he left the studio at 9 p.m.—three hours before the fire—and went

(*Continued on page* 101)

Upper—Another View of Studio, Showing the Manner in Which Trailer was Placed to Destroy Camera and Rest of Equipment. Lower—This Shows the Way the Firemen Found the Work Room or "Dark Room." Here were Streamers Soaked With Turpentine and Open Containers of Flashlight Powder.

Police Powers of Municipalities in Relation to Fire Prevention

What Decisions of Higher Courts Have Revealed as the Law in This Respect—Regulations Are Generally Construed to Benefit Public

By LEO T. PARKER, Attorney-at-Law

POLICE power is constantly exercised by the state, yet a definition of such power has never been definitely and precisely formulated. The extent and limits of what is known as the "police power" have been a fruitful subject of discussion in the Appellate Courts of nearly every state in the Union. It is universally conceded to include everything essential to the public safety, health, and morals, and to justify the destruction or abatement, by summary proceedings, of whatever may be regarded as a public nuisance.

Under this so-called power it has been held that proper city officials may order the destruction of a house falling to decay, or otherwise endangering the lives of passers-by; the demolition of such as are in the path of a fire; the slaughter of diseased cattle; the destruction of decayed or unwholesome food; the prohibition of wooden buildings in cities; the regulation of railways and other means of public conveyance, and of interments in burial grounds; the restriction of objectionable trades to certain localities; the compulsory vaccination of children; the confinement of the insane or those afflicted with contagious diseases; the restraint of vagrants, beggars, and habitual drunkards; the suppression of obscene publications and houses of ill fame; and the prohibition of gambling houses and places where intoxicating liquors are sold. Beyond these powers, however, the state may enact laws wherever the public interests demand it, and in this particular a large discretion is necessarily vested in the Legislature to determine, not only what the interests of the public require, but what measures are necessary for the protection of such interests.

Usually, to justify a state lawmaking body in interposing its authority in behalf of the public, it must be shown—first, that the interests of the public generally, as distinguished from those of a particular class require such interference; and, second, that the means are reasonably necessary for the accomplishment of the purpose and not unduly oppressive upon individuals.

The law is well established that the Legislature may not, under the guise of protecting the public interests, arbitrarily interfere with private business, or impose unusual and unnecessary restrictions upon lawful occupations. In other words, state laws are not always a proper exercise of police powers and such laws are not final or conclusive, but are subject to the supervision of the Courts.

SUBJECTS TREATED IN THIS ARTICLE

The Police Power of Municipality Defined
Our System of Government
County Under Control of Municipal Police Power
Repairs of Frame Buildings Prohibited
Law Strictly Enforced
Regulations are Construed to Benefit Public
Ordinance Requiring Sprinkler System Valid
Order not Requiring Reconstruction Can be Enforced

Our System of Government

Under our system of government, the lawmaking power is vested in the Legislature. Such power was originally in the people. Likewise, in our civil government, the administrative and judicial authority originated with the people themselves. These three fundamental prerogatives were granted by the people through appropriate constitutional and legislative provisions to the legislative, administrative, and judicial departments of the state government. Each department of government is an agency of the people. No department can exercise any power or authority not granted to it by the people. By conferring a particular power or authority upon one department, the people thereby indicated that they withheld such power or authority from the other departments.

Power to legislate was significantly and intentionally conferred upon the legislative department. Consequently the Courts cannot interfere with the exercise of that power and authority by the Legislature. It is only when the Legislature attempts to exercise a power which it does not possess because of lack of state or federal constitutional authority, that the duty devolves upon the Court to declare the law unconstitutional.

Application of Police Power

We have seen that the term "police power" broadly includes numerous regulations intended for the benefit of the general public. Therefore, specific examples of its application in municipal Fire Departments should prove interesting, as well as informative.

County Under Control of Municipal Police Power

Among the powers exercised by municipalities are what are known as the police powers of the state. These powers rest in the state and may be delegated to municipal corporations to be exercised for the welfare, safety, and health of the public. Under the police power cities and villages may enact reasonable ordinances to preserve health, suppress nuisances, prevent fires, regulate the use and storing of dangerous articles, control markets, and similar uses and purposes. The police power is not impaired by the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. In other words, every citizen holds his property subject to the proper exercise of the police power, either by the state Legislature or by public or municipal corporations, to which the Legislature has delegated that power. This power rests upon the principle that one may not so use this property as unreasonably to injure others.

Counties, for instance, are created for the purpose of convenient local government, and exist only for public purposes connected with the administration of the state government.

For example, in Cook County vs. City of Chicago, 142 N. E. 512, it was disclosed that a state law provided that municipalities within the state shall have power to cause all buildings in a dangerous condition to be repaired and made safe. A city passed an ordinance intended to reduce fire hazards. The county prepared to construct a courthouse within the city limits. The construction of this structure would have violated the city ordinance. The county officials contended that the city ordinance was not effective with respect to county buildings because the county is superior to a municipality. However, the higher Court restrained construction of the court-house and said:

"The principal question argued in the case is whether or not the city council has power to require an observance of its fire regulations by the county in the building of a county structure. . . . It is argued that the county is an arm of the state to which there has been committed the control of the county buildings, and that it is not, therefore, subject to the police power of the city. While the county is an

agency of the state, it is likewise a creature of the state vested with only the powers conferred upon it by the state. It is not correct, therefore, to say that the county is a part of the state in the exercise of police power. . . . We are of the opinion that . . . in using the language, 'and to cause all such buildings and inclosures as may be in a dangerous state to be put in a safe condition,' the Legislature intended to confer upon the City Council such power over all of the buildings erected within the city as the words there indicate, including those of the county or other municipalities located therein."

Repairs on Frame Buildings Prohibited

Another important point of the established law is that ordinances under the police power are valid which prohibit property owners from repairing fire hazardous buildings, located within certain areas of the city, with the intentions of having such buildings habitable continuously.

For illustration, in City of Shenandoah vs. Replogle, 199 N. W. 418, it was disclosed that a state law provides that a "fire marshal statute shall, whenever he shall find a building, which by want of proper repair, age, dilapidated condition, or for any causes is especially liable to fire, and is so situated as to endanger other buildings or property, etc., order the same to be removed or remedied. The erection of all buildings or structures of every kind, and additions thereto or substantial alterations thereof, involving partial rebuilding, are prohibited within such limits, unless the outer walls of the same are constructed only of brick, stone, tile, concrete, cement or mortar, and the roof constructed of fireproof material."

A frame warehouse was partly destroyed by fire. Ten or twelve days thereafter the State Fire Marshal served upon the owner a notice requiring him to remove the warehouse from the premises. The property owner ignored the order and proceeded to reconstruct or repair the building as a frame structure.

It is interesting to observe that the Court ordered the property owner to remove the building from his property.

Also, various Courts have held that laws are valid which intended to prevent continuous repairs of frame or fire hazardous buildings.

Fire From Candles Destroys Canadian Church

A boy worshipper overturned a tray of candles in the St. Joseph's Catholic Church at Ottawa, Canada, and the candles fell into the Christmas crib surrounded by evergreens and draperies. A property loss of $450,000 resulted. The church was constructed in 1892 and had pews for 1,500 persons. Luckily no one was injured. Priests were able to rescue sacred vessels, only at the risk of their lives. The church was insured for $200,000.

For instance, in State and Lawing, 51 L. R. A. (N. S.) 62, an ordinance was held valid which prohibits the erection or substantial repairing of frame buildings within a specified area. The owner of a frame building, situated within the prohibited area, endeavored to repair his building which was in a state of decay. In holding the property owner required to reconstruct the building to conform with the ordinance, the Court said:

"It is urged that the placing of a metal roof upon this wooden shell makes it not more dangerous, but less so. But this loses sight of the object of the ordinance which is not only to prohibit the building of wooden buildings within the prescribed limits, but, while not requiring the pulling down of the wooden buildings now within the limits, prohibits their repair in order to prevent their indefinite continuance therein, as would be the case if they can be repaired from time to time. . . . This is contrary to the spirit and the letter of the ordinance, and defeats its purpose, which is to permit only brick, concrete, or stone buildings to be erected, and contemplates the discontinuance of wooden buildings as fast as they become by decay unfit for further use or habitation."

Law Strictly Construed

Obviously, buildings erected before enaction of a fire preventive regulation are *not* within the scope of the law, if it specifically refers to buildings "hereafter" erected.

For example, in Kerwin vs. Thompson, Beldon & Co., 192 N. W. 692, a city enacted an ordinance which provided:

"In all fireproofing buildings hereafter erected, all elevators, whether passenger, freight or dumb-waiter elevators, shall be inclosed in fireproof partitions, etc."

In holding that this ordinance was not applicable to buildings erected before passage of the ordinance, the Court said:

"The ordinance by its plain terms does not apply to the building in question, so it lacks the requisite legislative 'mandatory and affirmative' or compulsory obligation."

Regulations Are Construed to Benefit Public

Generally speaking, the Courts will not strictly interpret a law, ordinance, police regulation, or official order in favor of a property owner, particularly where it is apparent that such regulation is primarily intended to reduce fire hazards. So held the Court in Adamson vs. American Press Association, 173 N. Y. S. 822.

In this case it was shown that a city ordinance was litigated which provides:

"The owners and proprietors of all manufactories, hotels, tenement houses, apartment houses, office buildings, boarding and lodging houses, warehouses, stores and offices, . . . shall provide such means of communicating alarms of fire, accident or danger to the police and fire departments, respectively, as the fire commissioner or the police commissioner may prescribe, and shall also provide such fire hose, fire extinguishers, buckets, axes, fire hooks, fire doors and other means of preventing and extinguishing fires as the fire commissioner may direct. The commissioner (fire) is empowered to enforce all laws and ordinances and the rules and regulations of the board of standards and appeals in respect of: . . .

"The installation and maintenance of automatic or other fire alarm systems and fire extinguishing equipment."

The commissioner directed an order to the "occupant" of certain premises requiring that the building be improved to comply with the ordinance. The lessee of the building received the order and refused to abide by it on the grounds that the order was improperly addressed to him. Nevertheless the higher Court held the order valid and enforceable, saying:

"It is, however, not necessary, in order to sustain the complaint, to decide that 'the proprietor of a manufactory' means an 'occupant' or 'lessee.' It seems clear that the ordinance intends to include within the scope of its provisions the proprietor of a factory, regardless of his status toward the realty in which the manufacturing business is carried on. If the defendant be such proprietor, it would be subject to the provisions of the section, regardless of whether it be an 'owner,' an 'occupant,' or a 'lessee' of the realty."

It also is established that the Courts will not decide reasonable and non-discriminatory litigations involving fire preventive laws, ordinances, police regulations or orders in favor of property owners. This is true although such laws are not in every sense efficient.

For illustration, in Hartman vs. City of Chicago, 118 N. E. 731, it was disclosed that a city ordinance required that in certain building construction the walls and ceilings shall be covered with not less than two coats of plaster, and that this plaster shall be applied to wood lath.

(*Continued on page* 100)

THE ROUND TABLE

For Practical Discussion of Current Fire Department and Fire Management Problems

IF all homes were located on a terrace or land on a higher level than the street, flooded cellars after a very heavy rain, would be very rare. But unfortunately, some homes are situated in a valley where streets are subject to the runoff from hills, and water can back up into basements.

Recourse must be had to some city department, and as the fire service is the easier to call, requests are made for some one to come and pump out their cellar.

While the department is often happy to cooperate, the equipment must be considered. On the average, pumpers cost from $6,000 to $12,000. It is a case of poor judgment to use such costly machines for service where the pumps may be scored by grit and abrasive material so that repairs are immediately necessary.

The problem that is discussed in this issue appears in the box on this page. In the box on the following page is a letter received from a reader that furnishes the basis for discussion in the next issue. Should you have some comments that you would like to add to the next discussion, you are invited to write to the "Round Table Editor," FIRE ENGINEERING, 24 W. 40th St., New York, N. Y.

HERE IS THE PROBLEM

Is your department ever called to remove water from cellars, and if so, what type equipment is used?

Do you believe a charge should be made for this work?

Should this work be done for other city departments?

Discussion of the Question

Many of the chiefs realize how unwise it is to send expensive apparatus to perform a a task that can be accomplished by a much cheaper piece of equipment. Following are the replies:

John Ely, Chief, Champaign, Ill.: We have all our basements and other places where water fills in, pumped out by our Street Department. They have three types of pumps for this work, and no charge is made if it is work from fires, or to relieve sickness, or water from city sewers, etc.

We do not have to pump water from basements after fires as the street department does all that work, I believe highly priced fire pumpers should not be used for this work as we had a pumper ruined several years ago.

The street department also has a siphon that they use where they can't operate their pumps. At all times the street department and the fire department work hand in hand.

W. H. Fuller, Chief, Vicksburg, Miss.: My department has had several calls to drain cellars, after a big down pour of rain, and also from flooded cellars after fires. In a small city the fire department is called on to do most anything of this nature. We have only one pumper, so as you can judge it is put in use very often. We have no other method of doing this work and I believe that all cities should have a suction siphon, for doing this kind of work, thereby saving the costly apparatus from the wear and tear of having grit, dirt and trash passing through it.

I think this work should be charged for, but the city officials allow no charge.

All cities should have a suction syphon for this kind of work. The cost is very low. The sewer department and the water works department sometimes call upon the fire department to pump out water from places where there is a large quantity. I don't believe this should be done by the fire department.

Wm. H. Hawkins, Chief, Haverhill, Mass.: Haverhill is located on the Merrimack River, and is built on hills which slope to the river. We are called often to pump out basements in the spring and during hard rains.

We use the siphon system either from the city pressure or with our pumps.

We have never made a charge for this work and do not think we should. We believe that this work should be done for other city departments.

Forest Craig, Chief, Kokomo, Ind.: Our department has in the past pumped water from cellars, and we used one of our 750-gallon pumpers for drafting the water from the cellars to the street gutters.

I do not think any charge should be made for this work for most of it comes when there has been a heavy rainfall. It is a storm condition and should be taken care of by the city. I believe it should be done by the city street department, using a small pump for the work.

W. T. Banning, Chief, New Philadelphia, Pa.: We have had several requests within the past two years for work of this nature but have refused to do this work due to the fact that we would have to use pumping engines and this would cripple the department to a great extent in case of fire while this work was being done.

I believe that work of this nature should be done by the service department and every city service department should be equipped to render this type of service to the public.

A nominal charge, I believe, should be made to the party making the request for this service where the city is not the blame for the condition.

T. A. Qualey, Chief, Medford, Mass.: This department has been called upon to remove water from cellars and this we have done, but not to any extent. We use a 750-gallon motor pump.

I do not believe a charge should be made. The head of any city department should give service to the people of the city in any way possible to insure their comfort and happiness.

I believe that all city departments should cooperate with each other in every way possible in order to bring the best results to all.

Wm. C. Blois, Chief, Westboro, Mass.: During the flood of a few years ago we were called upon to pump out cellars in homes and factories. We pumped out factory cellars but were unable to do so in the private houses for it was very difficult to reach the cellars with our big suction. We used our 500-gallon pump in this work.

We do not make a charge for this kind of work believing it to be a part of our job to help anyone in anyway possible.

The water department with their hand pumps and the forest fire department with their small gasoline pump always are willing to do their share, with this cooperation we have never had any trouble getting the work done.

C. L. McCarthy, Chief, Worcester, Mass.: The fire department is quite often called upon to drain water from cellars but we do not respond to these calls. It is my contention that this is not fire department work. The

reason that we do not respond is because we are not equipped to handle such work. Our pumps are too costly and its services too valuable to have them out on such calls when they may be needed for extinguishing fires.

If this work is done by any department a nominal charge should be made for the service. This type of work should be done by the sewer or water department, I believe.

Burr Hamilton, Chief, Marion, Ind.: We have on a few occasions rendered this service but have discontinued the practice due to the possibility of damage to our pumps. We always used our pumpers but found that they required a complete overhauling because of being clogged by sand, gravel and other particles that lodged in screens, valves and tubes to the guages. Unless there was an urgent need or grave danger we would have to decline to render any further service of this kind.

We have never made a charge for this kind of work nor would we make a charge if there was an urgent necessity for it.

It should not be necessary for a fire department to subject its pumpers to such a dangerous task as pumping out sewers and the like. The danger of injury to the pumps is too great. In these days it is an easy matter to secure the services of a pump, such as a builder or contractor uses, for this kind of work. If there is a certainty that all clear water is to be pumped and it is free from sand, gravel or rubbish it would then be advisable to render the service.

T. E. Gumbs, Chief, Rockville Center, N. Y.: This department has been called on several occasions to pump water from cellars and basements and have done so to alleviate illness. We always object, however, on the basis that the pumping equipment of a fire department is not made for this purpose and represents too much of an investment, whereas the street department has pumps for cleaning catch basins that will work as efficiently.

No charge should be made, inasmuch as the equipment used is the property of the taxpayers and the men using the equipment derive their salaries from taxes. It is an emergency matter the same as a fire or an accident.

I do not think the fire department should do this work for other city departments because the investment in small pumps by the street department is much more to be desired inasmuch as you cannot always take fire department pumps into all places where a pump may be needed.

W. H. Wayand, Chief, Scotia, N. Y.: We have been called to pump water from flooded cellars but on arriving at the house and seeing the condition of water we refused to put the pump in operation.

This has not happened very often in our village and as far as I know the water department has helped with a small hand pump. I believe the cause for the flooded condition should be the deciding point whether a charge should be made or not.

M. J. Fleming, Chief, Albany, N. Y.: We have been called upon many times, during high water periods, when water had entered the cellar of the school and was getting up to the fire box of the heaters. On another occasion we were called when a water main burst and flooded the Newspaper Office. The water was getting up to the presses when we were called. We never refuse to respond and do not make any charge for the service rendered.

W. M. Seeley, Chief, Middletown, N. Y.: Our department has been called upon a great many times to drain cellars and we have always used our pumpers. However, I do not think that this is good practice except in case of a fire. At this time I believe it is part of the work of the department to drain the cellar of the water discharged in as a part of its salvage work. I have tried very hard to discourage the use of using the pumpers for cellar work except as stated.

I believe a charge should be made against the department benefited, but not against the taxpayer.

H. J. Hyatt, Chief, Fitchburg, Mass.: We have had several calls to drain water from cellars but as we have no equipment except our fire pumps, we do not believe it it best to use them for that purpose. The water is usually very gritty, and consequently very injurous to the pump.

If the work was done by the fire department I believe there should be a moderate charge, and I believe that only a small part of the city would require such a service.

If apparatus was maintained for that purpose the work should be done without charge, for the city pays for it anyway.

J. D. Cole, Chief, Rochester, Pa.: Although we have never been called on to use our pumper to drain cellars, we have been requested to open up stopped sewers.

We use the 2½-inch fire hose from the nearest hydrant. We have a small nozzle to put on the opening at the end of the sewer. We plug up the end with a piece of burlap, and then turn on the hydrant as quick as possible. As a general rule the sewer opens and drains. We guarantee to open the sewer for a charge of $20 and if we are not successful, there is no charge. We have usually been quite successful, however, on almost every occasion.

John Marks, Chief, Valparaiso, Ind.: We have been called upon to do this work but not recently. When we are called upon, we use one of our pumpers. I believe that a charge should be made for this type of work. However, I don't think the fire department should be called to drain water from cellars.

J. E. Uehlinger, Chief, Kalispell, Mont.: We have never been called upon to drain water from cellars. I believe that no charge should be made for this work if it results from a fire. This work should not be done for other departments unless paid, as others are.

J. H. Harrison, Chief, Brunswick, Ga.: We are very seldom called on for this service and when we do, persons are referred to the Public Works department. This department does this work with a hand pump.

Vern Campbell, Chief, Longmont, Col.: We are never called upon to pump water from cellars and I do not think it is wise to use the expensive fire pump for such work. Our water department uses a cheap pump and does this work.

I believe there should be a charge unless through neglect of the city, the water floods the cellars. This work should only be done for other city departments in case of emergency, I believe.

H. J. Callahan, Chief, Fort Dodge, Iowa: This department does not do this type of work. The municipal water and sewer department maintains hand and power operated pumps for pumping out ditches, etc., and it is used to drain water from cellars, if necessary.

I do believe there should be a charge for this service.

Fire department equipment should be used for no other purpose than the extinguishment of fires or other like emergencies.

Arthur Newton, Chief, East Chicago, Ind.: We have been called upon to drain water from cellars but the occasions are rare. When water is drafted from basement, it is done with regular pumper equipment.

It is my opinion that the fire department should function in any emergencies for the benefit of the taxpayer without charge.

The fire department should not do this work for any other city department inasmuch as we have in service

(*Continued on page* 109)

Read This Letter—

To the Editor:

A very important question has come up regarding public safety in modern fire fighting.

In many of our cities and towns firemen must ride on fire apparatus when responding to fires. The front seats are occupied by the regular driver and an officer or captain who is not capable of driving the apparatus, should the driver become suddenly ill or suffer from a dizzy or fainting spell.

Are the men riding on the back of the apparatus properly protected by this arrangement? Are the city or department heads responsible for these conditions by allowing the driver's seat to be protected by only one capable driver?

A. F.

—it is the basis for the next Round Table discussion.

With the Editor

"Not Much of a Fire"

It is rather a remarkable fact that our Editorial attention has been drawn in two different instances within a day to an editorial published in the Boston *Herald* of January 23. It is still more remarkable that in both instances the individuals who enclosed the editorial were not professional fire fighters, but were, in the highest sense of the word, "fire fans."

One of our correspondents writes: "This editorial I think very effective. I passed the building during the 'overhaul' stage and a silence prevailed in the semi-darkness of the area of solemn character. My escort immediately removed his hat when informed by a fireman, who whispered the details, and, after standing in silence for a few minutes, the escort and I walked back to the Statler in respectful demeanor."

The editorial from the *Herald* is worth reproduction *in toto*:

"Not Much of a Fire"

When the third alarm came in for the fire on High Street Tuesday night, two men in a newspaper office put on their overcoats. They didn't have to go to the fire, for the paper was already well represented on the scene by a reporter and a photographer. But they had nothing better to do and a three-alarm fire always promises exciting entertainment. While they walked casually along the street, they chatted carelessly as if they were going to the theatre. The fire might be "good" or it might not, much like a show.

Their hopes rose as they neared the burning building. Heavy clouds of smoke hung listlessly in the still air, and below stood a dozen pieces of fire apparatus. But the atmosphere in the street was curiously quiet. Firemen worked busily but silently, and the small crowd of spectators, held at a distance by policemen, were apathetic. No flames, no thrilling rescues, nothing but a lot of smoke. It wasn't much of a fire, after all, and so in a few minutes the two men went home.

In the morning paper they read that a fireman, Michael A. Reilly of ladder 24, had died from that smoke. Like the fire, his death had not been spectacular. He with a dozen others had been overcome by the dense fumes in the building's basement, but instead of coming to in a few minutes, he had collapsed and expired on the way to the hospital. No, it wasn't much of a fire, but the two onlookers didn't exchange any carefree remarks when they met again yesterday, for each of them knew that he had been in the presence of something superlatively brave and fine and that he had been too stupid to realize it.

Disclaims Responsibility

In a letter from the National Fire Waste Council of the United States Chamber of Commerce, appearing elsewhere in this issue, attention is called to the fact that the article appearing on page 20 of the January 7 issue, and which originally appeared in the daily press, did not emanate from the Council nor does it accurately express the aims or policies of that organization. We are glad to give space to the letter referred to above, in order that our readers may gain a clear conception of what the National Fire Waste Council is endeavoring to accomplish.

Fire Prevention By Means of Essay Contests

One of the most important elements to be considered in the never ending campaign for fire prevention is the education of the younger members of the community.

In order to make such education successful the interest of the young people must be enlisted. Without such interest a campaign of any nature is foredoomed to failure. How best to engage the attention of children of school age has, therefore, been given careful study by Chiefs of Fire Departments and all others interested in the subject of fire prevention. Many methods of bringing the subject to the notice of the scholars have been tried, and one of the most successful has been the inaugurating of contests for the best essay on Fire Prevention, with the award of appropriate prizes.

Several cities and towns, through their Fire Departments, or through Chambers of Commerce, associations or civic bodies, have conducted successful contest of this nature, and the response from the school children has been more than gratifying. Hundreds of compositions have been prepared by the youngsters many of them showing excellent intelligence and a most remarkable knowledge of the rudiments of the science and the need of care in matters connected with the guarding of the home from fire, the precautions necessary, the elimination of carelessness, and the duties of the individual to the city in this respect.

One County Firemen's Association, which boasts a Bureau of Fire Prevention, besides conducting such a contest in the territory which it covers, also opened a "Poster Contest," and offered a prize of ten dollars in gold to the student whom the judges decided was entitled to it. This, of course, was intended to be competed for by the art students of the various public schools of the association's territory.

That these various contests have had a most beneficial effect not only upon the students themselves, but also upon the communities in which they live, need hardly be pointed out. In order to procure the information needed to prepare such essays, the children, of necessity, were compelled to consult their elders, and this very act brought to the attention of numberless individuals the

subject of fire prevention in a way no other method could.

While, of course, conducted during Fire Prevention Week, or just previous and after that period, the effects of such efforts on the part of the youngsters and the interest enlisted on the part of their elders, will, doubtless, last pretty much throughout the year which follows. In fact, its effect will be felt until the subject is again brought to the fore by the recurrence of the week devoted to the reduction of fire losses, and another contest gives those not successful in the last competition a chance to try again.

Cup Awarded to Marlboro Juniors

The Juniors, a fire department consisting of boys, were successful in securing the first prize ever awarded to a fire department in Marlboro, N. Y. The cup was awarded them for participation in the parade of the Firemen's Association of the State of New York at Nyack. A party of Nyack firemen journeyed to Marlboro, and at a special meeting of the junior and adult departments, the cup was presented by Capt. William Paul Babcock of Nyack.

Chief Doyle S. Hutchins

Doyle S. Hutchins, recently elected Chief of the Marlboro Fire Department, made the Junior Department possible. He devoted considerable time towards perfecting the fire department of boys.

New Mexico Firemen to Meet in June

The ninth annual convention of the New Mexico State Firemen's Association will be held in Clovis, N. M., June 3-5, in combination with the short course for firemen.

At the present session of the state legislature, the association plans to introduce the following bills: State Fire Marshal, state aid for the Firemen's Association, a bill permitting towns to assess a levy for fire department maintenance, and a civil service bill for firemen.

Firemen Overcome by Tear Gas

Connecticut firemen experienced their first contact with tear gas bombs on December 30. Six firemen of the Danbury, Conn., Fire Department were overcome when fire broke out in the two-story brick building occupied by Masson's jewelry store, Main street. It caused damage estimated by Chief Peter F. Beckerle to be $35,000, and threatened the entire business section of the city. Before it was checked it spread to a stationery store, shoe store, a beauty shop and Kiley's Hotel.

The blaze gained considerable headway in the cellar of the jewelry store before it was discovered. The Danbury Fire Department responded on a first alarm at 11:29 p.m., followed in rapid succession by a second and third alarm, to extinguish the fire while it was confined to Masson's. Firemen were thwarted when it was discovered that a large hole cut some time in the past to allow a pipe to pass through the 12-inch fire wall separating Markoff's shoe store had permitted the flames to eat their way into the adjoining cellar and spread through the store, and into the floor and ceiling partitions of Kiley's Hotel and the adjoining stationery store.

A serious condition presented itself as the firemen made an effort to break into the front of Masson's store. Tear gas bombs placed near the store safe were automatically released and the fumes of this chemical mingled with the clouds of smoke in the store. The bombs had been placed as a protection against burglars. Firemen did not at first realize that they were inhaling tear gas and most of the fire fighters suffered considerably before they were aware what had happened. Two firemen were under the car of a physician for some time as a result of the tear gas.

In the opinion of Chief Beckerle, the fire originated from an oil burner in the cellar.

THOMAS F. MAGNER.

Florida Welcomes I. A. F. C. Members

The Florida State Firemen's Association is particularly pleased that the annual convention of the International Association of Fire Chiefs will be held in Havana, Cuba. It will give many persons an opportunity to visit Florida. The state association has passed the following resolution:

WHEREAS, It has pleased the people of the State of Florida to learn of the decision of the International Association of Fire Chiefs to hold their 1931 Convention in Havana, Cuba; and

WHEREAS, It would give not only the people of the great Commonwealth of Florida, but more particularly so the fire departments in every community in the State an opportunity to meet and become better acquainted with the delegates, their families and friends while traveling through the "Sunshine State" viewing the beauty and attractiveness of the various sections, as well as entertaining those who decide to travel this route, and in view of the great interest evidenced by the Florida delegates at Winnipeg, in the selection of Havana, Cuba;

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED: That the Florida State Firemen's Association, through its Executive Committee, extend a hearty invitation to the delegates of the International Fire Chiefs' Association, their families and guests, to visit our State while enroute to and from Havana, Cuba.

3 Houses Destroyed by Flaming Truck

A Standard Oil Company truck which caught on fire was the immediate cause for the destruction of three two-family houses in Orange, N. J. Fire companies were rushed from West Orange, Orange and East Orange, and they succeeded in keeping the flames from the Standard Oil depot nearby.

Just how the truck caught on fire is not known. With a loud roar, streams of burning liquid showered on the nearby houses. After about an hour's work, two of the homes were in ruins and the third one was badly damaged.

Massachusetts Chiefs Hold Meeting

John S. Caldwell, of the New England Insurance Exchange, was the principal speaker at the meeting of the Fire Chiefs' Club of Massachusetts held on January 21 at the Parker House in Boston.

Chief Selden R. Allen, of Brookline, presided. Among the guests were Senator J. J. Twohig, of Brookline; Representative Arnold Leonard, of Watertown, and Edward Furber, Chairman of the Board of Selectmen of Watertown.

A. D. Wheeler, of the Gamewell Company, exhibited a new purple light for fire alarm boxes which has been devised by Chief Allen and is being tried out in Brookline.

Mr. Caldwell spoke on "Training Courses for Firemen" and the club voted to appoint a committee to confer with the Massachusetts Board of Education on the subject.

Senator Twohig told of a bill which he has introduced to require the installation of automatic gas shut off valves on all gas meters.

There was an attendance of ninety-one persons at the luncheon and meeting according to the record kept by Secretary F. Burt Jaquith, ex-chief of Randolph.

Chief Edward R. Reddy, of Clinton, and Chief Silas S. Wright, of Marshfield, were elected members of the club and Ralph S. Longden, of the Central Railway Signal Company of Newton, was elected as an associate member.

HARRY BELKNAP.

Rescue Squad Formed in Woodbridge, N. J.—A first aid and rescue squad has been formed in Woodbridge, N. J., and the members will be instructed in first aid by a local physician.

Community Hunt Sponsored for Needy—Each year firemen of Perry, Ia., arrange for a hunt, and from the game shot, an annual feast is prepared. This year firemen are trying to have the entire community participate. All game caught will be dressed and stored for distribution to needy families.

Tom Graham Re-Elected Chief of Corvallis—Tom Graham has again been re-elected Chief of the Corvallis, Ore., Fire Department. Due to effective work of the Fire Prevention Bureau, the losses have been decreased thirty-seven per cent. At the present time Chief Graham is in Portland undergoing treatment for a displaced kidney. He had been suffering from this malady periodically for several years.

Questions and Answers

NOTE—Readers are invited to send in questions, which will be answered in the order received. Names are omitted from questions unless otherwise specified

A Correction for "K."

To the Editor:

In your issue of Dec. 24th, 1930 on the Question and Answer Page the solution for pressure on the 220 ft. of ¾" hose with 100 lbs. engine pressure seems to be in error.

In finding the value of "K" for ¼" nozzle you multiply .25 by itself three times (or .25 × .25 × .25 × .25) getting .0039 which is satisfactory. But then when you divided by 10, you do not add another decimal place in front of this figure but use .0039 instead of .00039.

I have worked this out as follows:

N.P. = 100 ÷ (1.1 + .00039 × 1400)
= 100 ÷ (1.1 + .546)
= 100 ÷ 1.646 = 60.7 lbs. nozzle pressure.

And the second solution is as follows:

N.P. = 100 ÷ (1.1 + .00039 × 2100)
= 100 ÷ (1.1 + .819)
= 100 ÷ 1.919 = 52.1 lbs. nozzle pressure.

Editor's Note: Your solutions are correct; in solving for the value of "K" an additional decimal is needed over that shown in the solution appearing in our issue of Dec. 24th.

Siphoning of Extinguisher

To the Editor:

Will you please furnish us with the following information? We use on our apparatus a Babcock type soda and acid extinguisher and for some time after it has been recharged the water will siphon out the hose. Can you explain the cause of this?

S. H. G.

Answer: With regard to the above question on Babcock extinguishers, the following information has been given by a prominent manufacturer of fire extinguishers and fire apparatus:

"The Babcock fire extinguisher is a breakbottle type and stands upright when it discharges. The hose is connected to the elbow which in turn is connected to a tube which runs to the bottom of the extinguisher shell. If the extinguisher is charged with cold water (and most of them are) then as the device comes up to room temperature obviously the air in the dome will expand slightly causing a sufficient pressure to siphon the liquid out through the tube, hose and nozzle.

It would seem almost possible during a series of wide changes in temperature to exhaust the greater part of the contents of one of these extinguishers. For instance, let us assume that after the first warming up the extinguishers were to be chilled; then there would be an inhalation of air. Subsequent warming up would again caues the siphon action, and by a series of chilling and warming the action might be kept up almost indefinitely. The one thing that would mitigate this action is the shutting off on the nozzle. If this is closed obviously siphoning action could not take place."

Engines in Relay

To the Editor:

During our school recently the question of the placement of engines in relay lines was asked. I instructed them to use the formula given in your book, "Fire Department Hydraulics," which is as follows: "Where engine is operating at a pump pressure of 120 pounds or thereabouts, the length of the hose line from the second engine to the nozzle should be one-half the length of the line from the first to the second engine," and so on according to the pressure the pump is operating at. The question was then asked how to determine what pressure your pump would operate at, so I used the following example:

You have a line of 2½" hose 1,600 feet long equipped with a 1" nozzle. You are to use two 750 gallon capacity pumps. Where in the line would you place the second pump? A 40 lb. nozzle pressure is desired.

Solution: E. P. equals 40 x (1.1 plus .105 x 32) equals 178.4. This engine pressure is nearer 200 pounds than 120 pounds. I used the 200 lbs. engine pressure which would be as follows: 7/4 equal 1,600; ¼ equal 228.4; 4/4 equals 913.6, which is near 900. The length of hose between the second engine and nozzle will be equal to 1,600 minus 900, or 700 feet. Was I right or wrong in my explanation? If wrong, will you please inform me how to determine at what pressure a pump will have to operate before placing it in a relay line?

M. H. J.

Answer: There is one fault in your solution and it is this: Where you are determining the pressure at which the pumps are to operate, you have determined the pressure at which a single pump would operate if pumping through the 1,600 ft. line of 2½" hose equipped with 1" nozzle.

What you really want to secure is the approximate pressure at which each of the pumps will have to operate. In this case a rough approximation may be secured by dividing the pressure you have secured by 2, giving a pressure of approximately 100 lbs. needed at each engine.

On this basis, the placement of the second engine in the line will, of course, be different from that which you have determined.

After you have had considerable experience in working out problems of this type, you will be able to estimate approximately what each engine will have to carry, and in this way you will be able to find which formula you will employ for solving the location of the second engine.

The example you have selected—a 1,600 ft. line of 2½" hose with 1" nozzle—comes really within the capabilities of a single pumper. As your solution shows, you require but 178.4 lbs. at the engine to secure 40 lbs. at the nozzle. The second size pumper will easily handle this task.

Hazards of Binder Twine

To the Editor:

I would appreciate very much any information you can supply regarding the hazard in connection with the storage of binder twine.

1. What oils are used in the manufacture of the twine?
2. Is binder twine subject to spontaneous combustion when damp?
3. What precautions should be taken in large storage sheds?
4. During the hot weather the storage sheds would become very hot. Would a gas be given off from this commodity with possible chance of explosion?

T. A. D.

Answer 1. Cordage oil and tar are used in the manufacture of binder twine. In some cases only the tar is employed, and in other cases the cordage oil. Cordage oil

offers a mild hazard, but the hard fibres are not especially subject to spontaneous heating even when oiled.

The tarring is a hazard in the plant, but in storage it is not serious.

Answer 2. Binder twine is made of sisal, a tough strong fibre. If in wet bales, it soon begins to heat but extensive experiments by the Underwriters Laboratories fails to show that it will burn spontaneously in either wet or dry state. It burns rapidly but does not smolder, but if the bales are broken the fire will burn more readily. In this connection a few words regarding sisal fires may be of interest. Local flash fires, occur on ignition by a flame, but the area covered by the flash is not large. The flash is produced by projecting ends of fibres, the number of which at any given place on bale varies. If in the form of binder twine, there will be a flash fire, and due to the fact that there is plenty of space for the fire to travel within the bales and between them, the fire will spread rapidly and with intensity.

Answer 3. The same precautions as would be taken in the storage of any highly combustible material with no special hazards.

Answer 4. It is very unlikely that the heat of the sun on the building in which binder twine is stored would volatize sufficient of the oil, where it is used, to create an inflammable gas in the air. With the tar, there is still less likelihood of this occurring.

Another Angle to Handling a Fire

To the Editor:

In reference to a Question and Answer entitled "Team Work at a Fire" which appeared in your January 7 issue, the following remarks will probably add a little light to the methods employed at the fire in question:

We as Company Y are not the second due on a fire in that locality for we are located more than two miles away while Company Z is three squares away. At this particular fire we were not called until our houseman called headquarters to find out where the fire was. When we arrived, the whole building appeared to be involved, and seeing but one hose line running in the direction of the hydrant that we have always used in that locality, we ran a line parallel with the first—not knowing that another line, around a back way, went to the same hydrant.

Of course, upon arriving at the hydrant, we found Company X with these two lines, and we were immediately refused a line. After laying nearly 1,200 feet of hose we hated to be without a connection, and upon noting that Engine X had sixty pounds pressure on the intake gauge that they were not using, I suggested a soft suction on one of the remaining hydrant outlets.

A 50-foot length of 2½-inch hose was used. Everything went well until I started to reduce this sixty pounds pressure to where it would be safe to snap this soft suction to one of the hydrant outlets fitted with Jones snap couplings. At this point I was stopped and we immediately retraced ourselves to the fire dragging our hose back. Returning to the fire we judged that it was not necessary for us to get a line in service so we started picking up our hose.

Consider the hydrant! You do not have to be a fireman to know that by hooking to the hydrant with soft suction, it would not have greatly hampered Engine X. This hookup has been followed many times with Company Z and other companies. Since this article in question was printed, we have demonstrated just how it could be done.

We hooked a 1,000-gallon pumper to the same style hydrant and ran three 150-foot lines to a deck pipe with a 1¼-inch tip. We created a pump pressure of 200 pounds which was about all it could do. Our gauge showed there remained a 45 pounds pressure at the hydrant. We reduced the pressure on the hydrant until the vacuum gauge showed 0. One of the other outlets was opened and a connection made to it without affecting the efficiency of the pump.

I feel that if there had been one who fully appreciated the situation operating Company X pumper, everything would have gone off satisfactory, and as far as me reporting to their chief, he has never yet reported to me when following me to a fire. You should know that we are all volunteers. The cap on the hydrant was not touched by anyone of our crew. The building was a total loss. The engineer of Company X was not asked to shut down at any time.

Company X referred to is practically a new company organized a few years ago while Company Y was formed in 1886. Company X is not recognized by either the National or Suburban Board of Fire Underwriters. They have to depend on the rating given us by the Suburban Board for their own fire insurance.

I have been chief of this department since the war. Before that I was assistant chief from 1913 until the war, when I immediately enlisted. I served two years in France and was wounded for which I receive government compensation. I was decorated personally by General Pershing and have a photographic record of this.

I am a member of the I. A. F. C., Eastern Fire Chiefs Association, the Keystone Fire Chiefs Association, and other small fire organizations.

I feel that the article as printed in your magazine was a direct reflection on me and I hope you will print this letter with the facts in your valuable publication, and print the facts above my name.

Sincerely yours,
HOWARD NICE,
Chief, Abington, Pa., Fire Department.

N. E. Chiefs Name Exhibit Committee

Plans are going forward for the Ninth Annual Convention of the New England Association of Fire Chiefs which will be held in Boston on June 23-26.

An Exhibit Committee has been appointed consisting of Chief Daniel B. Tierney, of Arlington, Mass., Chairman;

Copley-Plaza Hotel—Convention Headquarters

Edward E. Williamson, Superintendent of Maintenance Division, Boston Fire Department; John Campbell, of the Edison Electric Illuminating Co., and Russell S. Codman, Jr., Chairman of Directors, Boston Fire Department Band, Inc.

The exhibits will be held in the Grand Hall of Mechanics' Building on Huntington Avenue, Boston, and the meetings

Exhibits Will be Arranged in this Building

of the convention will be held in Paul Revere Hall located in the same building.

The convention headquarters will be in the Copley-Plaza Hotel which is one of Boston's largest and finest hotels and is only two blocks from the exhibits and meeting hall. For reservations write George F. Cobb, traffic manager, 744 Albany Street, Boston. HARRY BELKNAP.

OLD SIX-STORY BUILDING CAUSES FOUR-ALARM FIRE

Firemen Handicapped by Severe Cold — One Company on Duty Thirteen Hours — Asst. Chief Thomas F. Dougherty Responded on Second Alarm

By WILLIAM JEROME DALY

HANDICAPPED by a mezzanine between the ground and second floors, New York City firemen fought a four-alarm blaze early the morning of January 15 in one of the oldest storage and manufacturing buildings at the northeast corner of Greenwich and Desbrosses Streets. The mezzanine had the effect of obscuring the fire and it gave the flames several minutes additional headway. The damage was extensive.

The building, sixteen years ago, was the scene of another fire in which chlorine gas overcame Chief John Kenlon and others.

The building, a six-story structure 25 x 90 feet, on this occasion contained such occupancies as pipe valves and fittings, wholesale bakers supplies, radios and parts, and two empty floors. It was not equipped with sprinkler or standpipe systems as it was not 85 feet in height, nor did it have more than 90 persons continuously employed there. It was however equipped with an automatic firm alarm which transmitted a signal at 3.34 a.m. The temperature was 12 degrees above and the wind velocity was 24 miles an hour.

The first chief officer on the scene was Battalion Chief Walter Lamb of the 5th Battalion located three blocks away.

Even the "L" Structure Was Covered With Ice at This Four-Alarm Fire in New York City

The automatic alarm brought one engine, one ladder company and the battalion chief. Within four minutes, Chief Lamb ordered the street box pulled, giving him a full assignment.

Deputy Chief James W. Heffernan of the 1st Division responded. At 3:53 o'clock he transmitted a second alarm. The fire was difficult to locate, but the first lines in on the ground floor on the Desbrosses street side were soon driven out, as the flames had extended up the elevator and stairways.

Assistant Chief Thomas F. Dougherty arriving on the second alarm ordered a third at 4:09 and at 4:43 a fourth call, giving him a total of 19 engines, five ladder trucks, one water tower, one searchlight, a gasoline supply tank truck and the department ambulance.

The flames took complete possession of the building and within two hours were roaring through the roof. On the west or the Greenwich Street side of the building is the 9th Avenue Elevated structure which provided the fire fighters with a reasonably high level from which they operated eleven streams into the windows of the Greenwich Street side of the building.

Through the windows and from the roof of the adjoining building on Greenwich Street other lines were operated. Through fire doors on all floors leading into the adjoining building at Desbrosses Street, other lines were stretched, but for at least three hours the fight was wholly an outside battle. The building, about fifty years old, contained floors that had been well saturated with oil and grease, due to many years of service. A broken illuminating gas pipe blazed defiantly throughout most of the battle and it was not until the ice coated streets were somewhat cleared that the gas was shut off.

There was no watchman. The premises had been closed on the previous evening at 5:25 o'clock by the President of the Bernard Greenwood Company, the ground floor occupant. This concern had never had a fire in the 25 years of its existence. All lights had been extinguished and nobody seems to be able to attribute the origin to any known cause.

The fire proved to be exceptionally stubborn and the hardships imposed on the fire fighters by the severe weather were somewhat of a handicap. Fire Commissioner Dorman and Deputy Fire Commissioner Kenny were spectators.

The first due engine company was thirteen hours on duty at the fire.

WHAT'S BURNING

THE following list includes fires of $25,000 loss and over in the United States and Canada, for the periods designated in the headings. These figures, compiled from telegraphic reports, are based on estimates made at the time, and are subject to later investigation and consequent revision. Taken as a whole, however, they give an approximately correct view of the losses incurred. The figures represent loss in thousands of dollars.

Week Ending January 23

	Loss in Thousands of Dollars
GLENWOOD CITY, WIS.—Swanson's department store destroyed	25
BOSTON, MASS.—Pullman car of N. Y., N. H. & H. Railroad	40
FORT KENT, ME.—Five business buildings destroyed	80
RIDGEWOOD, L. I., N. Y.—Myrtle Ave business property	80
GREENSBURG, PA.—Greenhouse of Joseph Thomas damaged	40
BRIGHTON, ME.—Brighton Opera House, adj. property	35
READING, PA.—Plant of Reading Sheet Metal Products Co.	35
MARSEILLES, OHIO—Several business establishments destroyed	35
COLMOR, MEX.—Public school bldg. destroyed	30
WHITEVILLE, TENN.—Whiteville High School bldg. destroyed	25
ST. LOUIS, MICH.—St. Louis foundry destroyed	25
HAMBURG, PA.—Storage shed of Peerless Fruit Farms	40
WILMETTE, ILL.—Bahai Temple damaged	80
HELPER, UTAH—Plant of Helper Mercantile & Produce Co.	35
TUSCOLA, TEX.—Bldg. of Dickenson Motor Co., destroyed	25
SEBRING, OHIO—West Ohio Garage Co., bldg. and contents	80
MONETTE, ARK.—Fisher Hotel destroyed	25
CARDWELL, MO.—Property occupied by Hamra & Fiesal	35
FOLEYET, ONT.—Entire business block of five bldgs.	100
TWIN ROCKS, PA.—Six business buildings destroyed	65
LANSING, MICH.—Michigan State Capitol damaged	65
HORNELL, N. Y.—Canisteo St. property of Bert Witter	25
ST. JOHN, N. B.—Business bldgs. on Prince William St.	80
PONTIAC, MICH.—W'h'se. of Baldwin Rubber Co., destroyed	25
BLOOMSBURG, PA.—Central Hotel bldg. adj. property	75
SPRINGFIELD, ILL.—Stock of the John Bressmer store	40
ROCKTON, WIS.—Grade school building destroyed	25
SHEBOYGAN, WIS.—Plant of General Box Co., destroyed	80
ABSECON, N. J.—Home of Elias Nassor destroyed	25
MEMPHIS, TENN.—Whse. of York Mill & Lumber Co.	25
BOSTON, MASS.—Business property at 126 High St.	30
AUGUSTA, GA.—Ruben's dept. store destroyed	80
BICKNELL, IND.—Property of C. L. Hoover damaged	25
CAMBRIDGE SPRINGS, PA.—Main bldg. Polish Nat'l College	800
COLUMBUS, MISS.—Kaufman Bros. store, adj. property	60
PLAINFIELD, N. J.—Store of M. & D. Rosenthal	25
MALVERN, ARK.—Several business establishments	40
EDMUNDSTON, N. B.—W. Hall building, Canada Rd., destroyed	25
TYLERTOWN, MISS.—Avenue Theatre damaged	25
ANNISTON, ALA.—Calhoun County Courthouse destroyed	125
EUREKA SPRINGS, ARK.—Machine shop of Phillips Lumber Co.	35
KENOSHA, WIS.—Property of Kenosha Aircraft Corp., 1 mi. S.	40
HOUSTON, TEX.—Bldg. occupied by Home Trade Shoe Co.	40
FREDERICK, OKLA.—First Baptist Church destroyed	65
SCHUYLER, VA.—High school bldg. destroyed	30
W. SCRANTON, PA.—Charles Summer school destroyed	40
HOUSTON, TEX.—Lewis-Blumrich store, damaged	50

Week Ending January 30

PASSAIC, N. J.—Kehoe building destroyed	80
ROCKAWAY BEACH, L. I. N. Y.—Feingold garage, adj. apartment	30
YPSILANTI, MICH.—Dairy barn on F. Palma farm destroyed	40
CUERO, TEX.—Bldg. occupied by Tudzin Dry Goods Co.	50
CORONA, S. DAK.—Miller and Empire elevators destroyed	30
DETROIT, MICH.—Whse. of Robinson Furniture Co. damaged	45
PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Whse. of William Amer Co. destroyed	400
E. LIVERPOOL, OHIO—Plant of Peach Porcelain Co. damaged	80
CLEVELAND, OHIO—Bldg. of Strauss Fixture & Supply Co.	125
OLEAN, N. Y.—Property of England-Walton Tanning Co.	600
LENOX, MASS.—Barn on estate of W. R. Oglesby destroyed	25
IRWIN, PA.—Public school bldg., adj. property	150
MOREHEAD, KY.—Consolidated school bldg. destroyed	25
JERSEY CITY, N. J.—Property of Michael Day Cooperage	50
BRISTOL, CONN.—Grocery store of Provost & Lucier damaged	25
ST. JOHN, N. B.—Business property of H. W. Rising	75
SAGINAW, MICH.—Plant of Valley Chemical Co. destroyed	35
DELANCEY, N. Y.—Barn on farm of E. Bryden, 2 mi. East	25
CATSKILL, N. Y.—Hasselman Bldg. Main St., damaged	25
FORT SMITH, ARK.—Business property of Henry Kuner	25
CHICAGO, ILL.—Loyal Order of Moose Bldg., 154th St.	45
W. BARNSTABLE, MASS.—Farm property of Oyster Harbors Corp.	40
ULM, ARK.—Store of H. H. Kirkseick destroyed	40
ST. VALIER, QUE.—Parish Church destroyed	250

WETUMPKA, ALA.—State prison damaged 125
FRANKLIN, TENN.—Clubhouse of Franklin Golf & Country Club 25
SHELBURNE, ONT.—Mill of Messrs. Paraker & Wilson..... 25
SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.—Residence of J. W. White..... 40
SABINAL, TEX.—Deason and Hubbard stores destroyed..... 25
WILLIAMSBURG, PA.—First National Bank, adj. property..... 80
DRUM CLIFF, MD.—Residence of Dr. D. D. Scheiberzuher..... 25
MILDRED, TEX.—Consolidated District High School..... 50
CARROLLTON, KY.—Plant of Northern Dist. Warehousing Corp.. 50
OTSEGO, MICH.—High school and primary school bldgs.....175
BRACEBRIDGE, QUE.—Presbyterian Church destroyed..... 25
VALDOSTA, GA.—Store of W. M. Oliver & Co., destroyed..... 50
ELIZABETH, N. J.—Factory of Fulton Specialty Co.....150
SODUS, N. Y.—Main plant of Sodus Canning Co., destroyed..... 40
LITTLE ROCK, ARK.—Warehouse owned by J. E. Jung, Jr..... 25
CLINTON, IOWA.—Hotel Clinton damaged..... 25
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—Jackson's Confectionery, adj. property..... 80
GLOUCESTER, MASS.—Property of Fisherman's Institute..... 40
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—Arcade Hotel, adj. property..... 80
TAUNTON, MASS.—Plant of P. H. Corr Cotton Waste Co..... 25
HANOVER, N. H.—Main bldg. of Proctor Academy destroyed..... 25
CHARLESTOWN, MASS.—Whse. occupied by Geo. Horan Furniture Co. 40
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Lincoln Square Arcade building damaged.....250
SHERRILL, ARK.—Several business establishments damaged..... 50
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Bldg. of Fairfax-Parsons Packing Co..... 40

PRACTICAL FIRE PROBLEMS CONSIDERED BY N. J. CHIEFS

Subject of Poisonous Gases Evoked Considerable Interest — Chief Ross B. Davis of Philadelphia Present — Many Interesting Papers

CHIEF JOHN J. TOWEY acted as host to the quarterly meeting of the New Jersey State Fire Chief's Association, held at the Elks' Club, Newark, N. J., at which there were over 250 members and guests. A most interesting and instructive program was arranged.

The meeting was opened with invocation by Father Flannigan, Chaplain of the Newark Fire Department. In his speech of welcome, Chief Towey emphasized that it was important for the Chief to supervise the fire prevention activities of his district and that he must be on "his toes" all the time. Chief Charles W. Greenfield, President of the association, responded and said that a fire department is not one man's job. It is necessary to have cooperative effort and for that reason the Chiefs' meetings are arranged. An exchange of ideas must take place. The association is of greater value to the man in charge of the smaller department who does not know where to find information concerning his problems.

**Chief John J. Towey
Newark Fire Department**

John W. Kane, Superintendent of Fire Alarms, Newark, read a paper on "The Fire Alarm Telegraph."

An enthusiastic reception was accorded Chief Ross B. Davis, of Philadelphia, former President of the I. A. F. C., when he said a few words of greeting. He said he came to further a friendly association in the interests of the fire fighting and fire prevention game. On September 19 the Fire Prevention Division was taken over by the Fire Department. Since that time, 504 chimneys have been reconstructed and the work will become more efficient as time goes on.

Chief Frank Soulé, of Coatsville, Pa., Secretary of the Eastern Association of Fire Chiefs, spoke concerning the association.

He was followed by Battalion Chief Peter Kiernan, in charge of the 2nd Battalion, on the "Duties of a Fire Chief." Unless out on an alarm, Mr. Kiernan visits all the companies in his district in the afternoon and instructs the men in the use of tools, hose layouts, and so forth. At present, there is a great danger from lumber fires and from a celluloid plant in

(*Continued on page* 102)

HOW JOLIET FIRE DEPARTMENT OPERATES AT SMALL FIRES

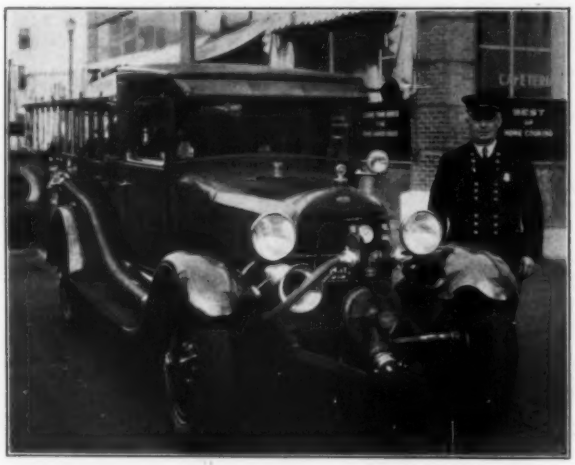
Light Truck, Specially Equipped to Handle Such Fires, Proves Useful in Reducing Fire Losses—Description of the Fire Truck

By CHIEF C. W. ROYCE
Fire Department, Joliet, Ill.

IN endeavoring to effect economies and cut fire loss on our small fires, two years ago we made a thorough search of our records for 1927 and 1928, the results of which were surprising. During these two years, there were 879 alarms; of this number 578 were for fires that our records show no damage, or else were false alarms. This leaves 301 actual fires we had to combat. Hand chemicals and chemical tanks on our pumping engines and service trucks were successful on 135 of these fires. On the remaining 176 fires we found it necessary to lay in one or more lines of 2½" hose. In other words, we used large hose lines on 58% of our actual fires. On many of these fires we found the loss was comparatively small, but they were a little too large to handle with chemical lines.

From these figures we learned that there were a great many fires that required large hose lines but on which the loss was small. We believed we could cut down loss on our small fires if we could come in with a larger stream than our 40 gallon chemical tank would give us.

We concluded that a Ford 1½ ton chassis equipped with a 250 or 300 gallon pump and a booster tank would meet our needs. Accordingly we purchased such a truck. This truck is equipped with a 250-gal. Barton fire pump, two 70-gallon booster tanks, 200 feet of 1" hose, ⅜ and ¼" tips, 350 feet of 2½" fire hose and one shut-off nozzle and two lengths of suction hose. It also carries a large turret nozzle.



Chief C. W. Royce, Joliet, Ill., Fire Department, Standing Beside Light Truck Equipped for Handling Small Fires.

This truck was placed in service early in 1929. From May 1, 1929, to December 1, 1930, it answered every alarm. It is first out of the house, first to reach the fire from No. 1 Station. Our records show that during this time it has responded to 673 alarms. Of these, 374 were false alarms, or fires out before the department arrived. This leaves 299 fires that we found upon arrival. Of this number this light truck put out 228. Before we had this light truck we had nothing to send in response to calls for help outside the city limits except a large pumping engine or a small chemical truck. These were not very satisfactory and we find this small unit handles all the water usually available and does very efficient work on such calls.

We find that this truck saves many trips on our larger apparatus. If an alarm comes in stating that there is a brush fire, a residence roof fire, grass fire or some such condition, only this truck is sent out. On the other hand, if it is apparent that this truck cannot handle the fire it immediately returns to the station ready for the next call.

Bryant New Chief of West Allis, Wis.

Edwin N. Bryant has been appointed the new head of the Fire Department of West Allis, Wis. He joined the Fire Department together with the late Chief Burbach and is the only survivor left in active service of the original organization. Mr. Bryant was appointed captain in 1910 and was promoted to assistant chief in 1916. He continued in this position until December 26, 1930, and then was appointed head of the department.

Chief Peter Burbach, as briefly announced in the last issue of FIRE ENGINEERING, died on December 17 at the

The Late Chief Peter H. Burbach Chief Edwin N. Bryant

age of sixty years, following an operation caused by a ruptured appendix. He had been suffering from poor health since last October.

Chief Burbach joined the West Allis Volunteer Fire Department in 1905. When the department was reorganized in 1906, he was made Chief. He continued in this position until his death. The volunteer department was discontinued in 1922.

He is survived by his widow, four sons and two daughters. Chief Burbach was a member of the International Association of Fire Chiefs, and the Wisconsin State Fire Chiefs' Association.

CORRESPONDENCE

Fire Waste Council's Educational Activities

To the Eidtor:

My attention has been directed to an article published on page 20 of the January 7 issue of FIRE ENGINEERING. The article bears the title "Chamber of Commerce Plans to Educate Firemen." A preamble states it is a dispatch from the National Capital, published in a recent issue of the Springfield, Massachusetts, Union. Page 15 of the same issue is devoted to editorial comment on the article in question and incidentally the National Fire Waste Council.

The article does not express accurately the aims or policies of the National Fire Waste Council; the dispatch did not emanate from the Council; the author is in no way connected with the National Fire Waste Council or authorized to speak for it. At no time has the Council attempted to carry out a program such as that referred to in the article in your issue.

For your information and the information of the readers of FIRE ENGINEERING I shall sketch briefly the genesis, aims and activities of the National Fire Waste Council. The Council is affiliated with the Chamber of Commerce of the United States and was created in 1922 to supply the specialized and technical assistance necessary to the Chamber in conducting its fire prevention work. Such a program, designed to conserve the property of American business men, was undertaken by the National Chamber as a result of a request emanating from the Conference of Governors of the Middle Atlantic States held earlier that year.

The Council at the present time is composed of twenty national organizations and four governmental bureaus as follows:

American Institute of Architects
American Institute of Electrical Engineers
American Municipal Association
American Society of Mechanical Engineers
Boys Scouts of America
Factory Mutual Inspection Department
International Association of Civitan Clubs
International Association of Fire Fighters
International Association of Fire Engineers
Motion Picture Producers & Distributors of America
Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau
National Association of Credit Men
National Association of Insurance Agents
National Automatic Sprinkler Association
National Board of Fire Underwriters
National Fire Protection Association
National Safety Council
Railway Fire Protection Association
Underwriters' Laboratories
U. S. Department of Agriculture—Bureau of Chemistry
U. S. Department of Agriculture—Forestry Service
U. S. Department of Commerce—Bureau of Mines
U. S. Department of Commerce—Bureau of Standards
Western Actuarial Bureau

The Council is concerned primarily with the fire prevention problems of American business men. A major function is the Inter-Chamber Fire Waste Contest conducted by the Council and the National Chamber. Through the medium of its Fire Casualty Statistics Committee it has undertaken to establish the trend in loss of life and injury from fire. The Manufacturers Committee, with the assistance of experts in various industries, has prepared several Fire Prevention Bulletins dealing with fire hazards and methods of prevention in such industries.

Another committee has lent its support to the establishment of firemen's training schools and in this field has cooperated with such organizations and individuals as the American Municipal League, fire chiefs, various state inspection bureaus and fire prevention associations, state universities and many other agencies. In harmony with the above organizations and others not mentioned specifically, it is naturally interested in improvement of fire fighting methods. The Council has no thought of telling the chief how to operate his department. It does desire, however, to cooperate with him; to assist in procuring for him the intelligent support of the community's business men. It recognizes the value of salvage operations and the necessity of training the firemen in those evolutions. "The Salvage Man," recently produced jointly by the International Association of Fire Chiefs and the National Board of Fire Underwriters, bears testimony to the fact that those organizations consider it quite as important as does the National Fire Waste Council. You may be interested in reviewing a report made by Col. Clarence Goldsmith, Chairman of the Fire Service Extension Committee, at its last meeting in Washington.

I trust the above may clarify to an extent the inaccuracies of the above mentioned article.

Very truly yours,

T. F. CUNNEEN,
Secretary, National Fire Waste Council.

Newly Elected Chiefs

The following have been elected to head the Fire Departments in their respective municipalities:

Sterling, Col.—Clinton Astell
East Petersburg, Pa.—W. U. Myers.
Bryan, Tex.—C. E. Griesser.
Rochester, Wis. — Wallace Breckenfeld.
Blue Lake, Wis.—Farrel Cox.
Spangler, Pa.—M. E. Whalen.
Gibraltar, Pa.—Samuel Westley.
Graysville, Pa.—S. E. Mitchell.
Anthon, Ia.—William Schrunk.
Leonardtown, Md.—Roland B. Duke.
Ortonville, Minn.—Earl W. Miller.
Woodville, Ohio—I. G. Hoesman.
Hamburg, N. J.—Peter Kinney.
Netcong, N. J.—Samuel E. Jones.
Reinholds, Pa.—Alvin B. Gelsinger.

Vote Firemen—But No Apparatus

A strange situation exists in Hartsdale, N. Y., as the result of the last election. At a meeting of the taxpayers, two propositions were considered, one for the purchase of fire apparatus costing $13,000 and the other to pay six firemen to operate the apparatus. A count of votes showed the proposition to buy fire apparatus lost while the one to employ six paid firemen won.

Purchase of Pumper Urged in Massilon, O.—Chief Edward Hunsinger of Massilon, Ohio, has recommended that the city purchase a new pumper.

Mutual Aid Functions in Weston, Mass.

The efficient operation of the system of mutual aid in existence among the towns and cities south of Boston was well demonstrated at a fire on the Jennings estate in Weston, Mass., on January 16.

Since the blaze, which originated in an explosion of gasoline in a truck housed in a barn, and spread immediately throughout the entire structure, was on the outskirts of the town, Chief Slamin, of the nearby town of Wellesley, was the first to arrive at the scene. Immediately realizing the dangerous possibility of a general conflagration because of the close proximity of several dwelling houses and a strong wind blowing directly toward them, he sent out a call for help.

Within a few minutes after the arrival of the Weston apparatus under Chief Mulock, Chiefs Johnson, Hill, Randlett, and Quinlan, of the nearby towns of Waltham, Belmont, Newton, and Needham, respectively, were present, each with one or more companies.

With the help of these reinforcements, the nearby houses

Chiefs Who Rushed Aid to Weston Fire

From left to right, Chief Randlett of Newton, Chief Johnson of Waltham, Chief Hill and Bartlett Tyler of Belmont, Chief Slamin of Wellesley, Chief Mulock of Weston, and Chief Quinlan of Needham.

were fully covered, and the dangerous blaze held to the barn in which it originated.

So quick was the spread of the flames that a sister of the owner of the barn, living next door, and one of the first to discover the fire, was unable to call the Fire Department because the telephone wires had burned from the side of her house.

ALTON D. BLACKINGTON.

Albany, Ga., Again Has Low Record

The city of Albany, Ga., because of the good work of Chief D. W. Brosnan, has established a low record of the number of fires in buildings during 1930. During the year there were only eighty-six building fires with a total property loss of $10,338, or a per capita loss of fifty-seven cents, and a property loss of one per cent. of the value of property involved in fires. During the year the department responded to ninety-eight alarms, of which two were false alarms and ten were to extinguish fires in automobiles. The insurance loss paid was $9,673, and the uninsured loss was $665.

JOHN A. STULB.

Atlantic City Deputy Chief Dead—Deputy Chief Daniel Johnson, of the Atlantic City, N. J., Fire Department, died of heart trouble while supervising a fire in Baltic Avenue. He was fifty-nine years old and joined the force forty years ago.

Death Penalty for Arson Charge—A circuit county jury of St. Louis, Mo., decided on capital punishment for a former co-owner of the Buckingham Hotel Annex which he has been convicted of setting on fire. Seven persons died in the blaze. The former watchman had been previously convicted and sentenced to death. Two others are awaiting trial.

WESTCHESTER FIRE CHIEFS DISCUSS ORGANIZED ASSISTANCE

This and Other Topics Treated at the Monthly Meeting of the Emergency Plan—Good Attendance—Next Meeting Eastchester, N. Y.

A PRACTICAL and systematic method of mutual assistance was discussed by the members of the Fire Chiefs' Emergency Plan of Westchester County, N. Y., at their regular meeting held at Fire Headquarters, Harrison, N. Y., on Wednesday, January 21, at 8:30 p.m. Chief McTavey, of Mt. Kisco, President of the Plan, in opening the meeting, requested the members to stand a moment in silence to honor the memory of Chief Eugene Conway, of East Portchester, who was instantly killed by an automobile on January 16.

Supervisor Benjamin Taylor, of the Township of Harrison, welcomed the members of the Plan in the name of the township, the village and the Fire Department.

Chief Mulcahey, as Chairman of the committee having in charge the matter of compensation to firemen injured in out of town calls, asked that the committee be given power to act without reporting to the Plan. Arrangements are being made for the cooperation of the State and another organization and there would not be time to submit the matter finally to the regular meeting of the Plan before the state legislature meets. Such authority was voted to the committee.

Chief Brunner, of Harrison, the host of the meeting, asked if anything definite had been accomplished in the formulation of a system of mutual assistance. A lengthy discussion of the question ensued. Captain Dawkins reminded the members that a number of Chiefs had not as yet replied to a questionnaire sent out by him in the name of the Plan, and that these questionnaires, properly filled out, would be of great assistance in formulating a system of mutual assistance.

Chief Gibson, of Mt. Vernon, described the methods adopted in his city and the neighboring communities in case of need of mutual assistance. He warned the Chiefs of the danger of stripping their own cities or villages in sending assistance to other communities.

Chief Mulcahey, of Yonkers, referred to the fact that there should be a thorough understanding as to who has the authority to ask for assistance in case of need. He had received numberless appeals for help from irresponsible parties, which if heeded would have called unnecessary apparatus and men into service. Requests for assistance should be only heeded which come from those designated as having authority make such requests. Another matter of importance was the facilities which the department making the appeal has for handling the assisting apparatus. If the mains are not of proper size or the couplings are not the same as the assisting departments there is little use in calling for help. He urged all Chiefs to supply their departments with adapters, so that those with different threads can connect without trouble. Other Chiefs spoke on the question. After the discussion, it was decided to leave the arrangement of the matter to a committee to be appointed by the Chair.

Chief Griffen announced with regret that the speaker of the evening could not be present, and asked that the next meeting be assigned to him. This was decided upon. The Chair then announced that David Leerburger of Walter Kidde & Co., has consented to fill in the gap and called upon him to speak. Mr. Leerburger then gave an interesting and instructive talk on the "Chemical Aspects of Fire."

A vote of thanks was tendered to Chief Brunner and the Harrison Fire Department for its hospitality.

Chief Steuhl, of Eastchester Township, invited the Plan to meet on February 18 at his headquarters in Tuckahoe, N. Y. This was accepted.

At the conclusion of meeting, a repast was provided by the Harrison Department. The meeting was well attended, among those present being:

Chiefs McTavey, Mt. Kisco; Towle, Larchmont; Dobbs, Scarsdale; Travers, Peekskill, Mulcahey, Yonkers; Steuhl, Eastchester; Gibson, Mt. Vernon; Brennan, Pelham Manor; Griffen, White Plains; Sullivan, Greenwich, Conn.; Birkett, Portchester, and others, besides several other officers of Fire Departments. The associate members present were: David Leerburger, Walter Kidde & Co.; F. K. Fergusson, of J. N. Hedburg, and Robert H. Lockwood, Editor of FIRE ENGINEERING.

Firemen Against Shipment of Water—Firemen of Clearfield, Pa., are against the practice of the local water company to ship water to other towns that have been suffering from drought. The Fire Department called upon the City Council to lodge a protest with the water company.

Chief George A. Wallace to Retire

Chief George A. Wallace of Cleveland, Ohio, eighty-two years old and considered the dean of fire-fighters in this country, submitted his resignation as head of the Fire Department to take effect on March 1. He will have completed sixty-one years service in the department of which thirty was as Chief. It is announced that Chief Wallace will be pensioned on his full salary of $6,440 a year.

Chief George A. Wallace

He was born in Erie, Pa., on February 22, 1848. When he was six years old, his parents moved to Cleveland.

As soon as Chief Wallace finished school he decided to become a railroad man, but he craved the excitement of a fireman's life. He joined the department in May, 1869, six years after the paid Fire Department was established. At that time there were only seven engine companies and two ladder companies.

Mr. Wallace became captain in 1874, fifth assistant chief in 1886 and Chief in 1901. There is not one fireman left of the days when he first joined the department.

He is a firm disciplinarian, curt and outspoken. A story is told of the time when Newton D. Baker, former Secretary of War, was Mayor of Cleveland. He chanced to pass a fire and called to Chief Wallace. He said:

"Don't you think that that man ought to be moved back. That wall looks as though it might fall."

Chief Wallace explained that the man would be moved back when George Wallace, Chief of the Department, thought it was time for the man to do so.

Meanwhile Cleveland is planning to do honor to one who holds a record for long continuous service. Edwin D. Barry, Safety Director, is planning a banquet to be attended by friends and city officials on February 28. This would be followed by a public reception and the presentation of a gold badge to Chief Wallace. Mr. Barry is planning to have this the greatest mark of respect ever paid a city employee. Wallace will hold the title of Consulting Chief and will be given a desk in the Fire Headquarters.

James E. Granger, First Assistant Chief, has been appointed Acting Chief until such time as a permanent Chief may be named, following a civil service examination.

Fire Chief Growing in Influence

In an article written by Franklin H. Wentworth, Managing Director of the National Fire Protection Association, and published in the *Journal of Commerce*, he stresses the opportunities for the Fire Chief becoming an important factor in his community. He said:

"The shifting of the emphasis from fire extinguishment to fire prevention is converting the fire service into a profession and is consequently attracting a higher grade of men. By a sort of reflex action, the subject of fire extinguishment is also being lifted out of its old rule-of-thumb channels.

"There is no longer any reasonable excuse short of an earthquake for the occurrence of large or sweeping fires; their contributing causes are too well known. It is the responsibility of the modern Fire Chief to know where the dark spots are in the high-value or congested portions of his city and get them eliminated. If automatic sprinklers or firewalls, or doors, or windows are needed to prevent a sweeping fire from getting under way, he should know where they are required and see that they are installed. A large fire is proof of incompetency in inspection service or of timidity in securing fire protection. Timidity springs from the fact that the Fire Chief's job is at the bottom political and a big and influential property owner can bully him into inaction. In every city there are buildings which are a menace to the community in which the owners will not install adequate fire protection. It is difficult to make building codes retroactive and the power of taxation cannot, it seems be effectively applied to discourage landlords of firetraps from continuing to gather in rents from them. Buildings of this sort endanger the city day and night and impose a higher insurance rate upon the property of all their neighbors.

"In a communication to the members of the International Association of Fire Chiefs from its President, Joseph N. Sullivan, Fire Chief of Utica, N. Y., Chief Sullivan says:

" 'The Fire Chief should be an adviser of his people in all matters of fire safety. There is a great need for his counsel in the protection of the home. Business and industry are now pretty well trained in self-protection. The home, however, is just awakening. It needs the guidance of the Fire Chief, the man provided by the city for that purpose. The educational value of Presidential proclamations, fire prevention week exercises and the teaching of fire prevention in our schools, is stimulating our people to take steps to safeguard their homes, and here is where they need the Fire Chief's advice. He alone can protect them from the purchase of inadequate fire-fighting devices.' "

Ashland Aids Nearby Community

Nine buildings were destroyed in a fire which for a time threatened to consume the entire business section of the village of Jeromesville, Ohio. Aid was rushed from Ashland, Wooster, Mansfield and Hayesville. Seven of the buildings were destroyed by fire and two were razed as the sole means of halting the rapid spread of the fire.

It is believed that the blaze started from a short circuit in the basement of a building occupied by a hardware company. Lack of an adequate water supply and other fire fighting facilities handicapped the firemen.

Chief Henry Schulz, of Ashland, Ohio, rushed to Jeromesville with a pumper and twenty men. It was difficult to use the pumper at a bridge and so a truck was employed to haul water for filling the booster tank.

Chief Taylor Urges Improvements

In his report to the Board of Fire Commissioners, Rome, Ga., Chief H. L. Taylor has asked that a new ladder truck be purchased as the present one has seen thirty-six year's service and is unsafe. He wants a small truck to be used as a supply truck and a service car for the fire alarm system.

Chief H. L. Taylor

He urges, "For the sixth time I ask that you replace all the old fire alarm boxes with new ones. We have several that are in bad condition and they cannot be relied upon to give the correct number."

Chief Taylor has asked the commission to pass ordinances regulating the storage and handling of all kinds of explosives and also regulations for the operation of dry cleaning plants.

He is a firm believer in an inspection system to increase the efficiency of a fire department. One of the first things that he started when he became head of the Rome Fire Department on March 11, 1921, was to establish regular fire inspection. In this way a check is maintained on whether or not the city fire prevention ordinances are observed, and the men become familiar with the more important buildings in the city.

Falmouth, Mass., Has Long Rest—Not a single fire alarm was turned in at Falmouth, Mass., from November 16 to January 2. Only 197 were reported in 1930 as compared with 236 in 1929.

Value of Rural Truck Proven in Snohomish, Wash.—The value of special fire apparatus for the protection of rural property is demonstrated in a report for the last six months period, presented by Chief Edward Hinkley of Snohomish, Wash. The apparatus purchased by farmers made nine runs. The total fire loss was $14,450 while the property involved was valued at $115,600. Within the city itself, the department during this period was successful in keeping the fire loss down to twenty-five cents per capita.

Police Powers of Municipalities

(Continued from page 88)

A property owner, who intended to use 29-gauge metal lath, contested the validity of this ordinance on the grounds that his intended construction was better for fire preventive purposes than the construction specified in the ordinance. Notwithstanding this argument the higher Court held the property owner bound to comply with the provisions of the ordinance, saying:

"It is clearly within the police power which may be exercised by a city to regulate the construction and use of buildings for the protection of the lives and safety of citizens, as well as their property, against destruction by fire. If the requirements of an ordinance having this end in view are adapted to that purpose, a Court cannot interfere with their enforcement unless they are manifestly unreasonable. . . . A Court will not hold an ordinance void as unreasonable where there is room for a fair difference of opinion on the question, even though the correctness of the legislative judgment may be doubtful, and the Court may regard the ordinance as not the best which might be adopted for the purpose."

Ordinance Requiring Sprinkler System Valid

Although a property owner who complies with a fire preventive law or regulation may be required to install new and improved equipment it does not in the least tend to result in the regulation being invalid. This rule of the law is especially applicable if a contested ordinance is within the police power of the municipality which enacted it.

For instance, in a recent case (124 N. E. 416), a city ordinance required that "every building used for a hospital, for housing of the sick and infirm, imbeciles, or children, and every jail, police station, asylum, house of correction and detention, and every home for the aged and decrepit, where sleeping accommodations are provided for more than ten persons shall be equipped with an approved automatic sprinkler system within two years from and after the date of the passage of the ordinance."

The owner of a hospital contested the validity of the ordinance. In holding the law valid, the Court stated the following important law:

"The principal contention of appellant is that the city is without power to pass the ordinance in question. Such an ordinance, to be valid, must be within the police power of the state, which may be delegated to city councils. . . . Is this ordinance a proper exercise of police power? . . . The sprinkler apparatus is designed to prevent the spreading of fire and to put out fires in their incipient stages, and the testimony in this record tends to establish that they are efficient in so doing. Any regulation which tends to lessen the damage and dangers of fires and prevent the spreading thereof in densely populated cities is one which tends toward the protection of life and property of the public, and is therefore, unless oppressive and unreasonable, a proper exercise of police power. . . . It is also contended that the ordinance is void on the ground that it violates the federal Constitution. That which is recognized by the state as within the police power of the state is so recognized by the Supreme Court of the United States."

Order Not Requiring Reconstruction Can Be Enforced

On the other hand, it is important to know that any law or regulation is void by the terms of which property owners are unnecessarily prevented from making ordinary and reasonable use of their premises. Moreover, a law is invalid which requires property owners to reconstruct buildings which were erected in compliance with building regulations. However, any police regulation is valid which simply requires installation of improvements and does not require substantial reconstruction of the building. An example of this phase of police regulations is found in the leading case of People vs. One Hundred and Thirty-one Boerum Street Company, 135 N. E. 327.

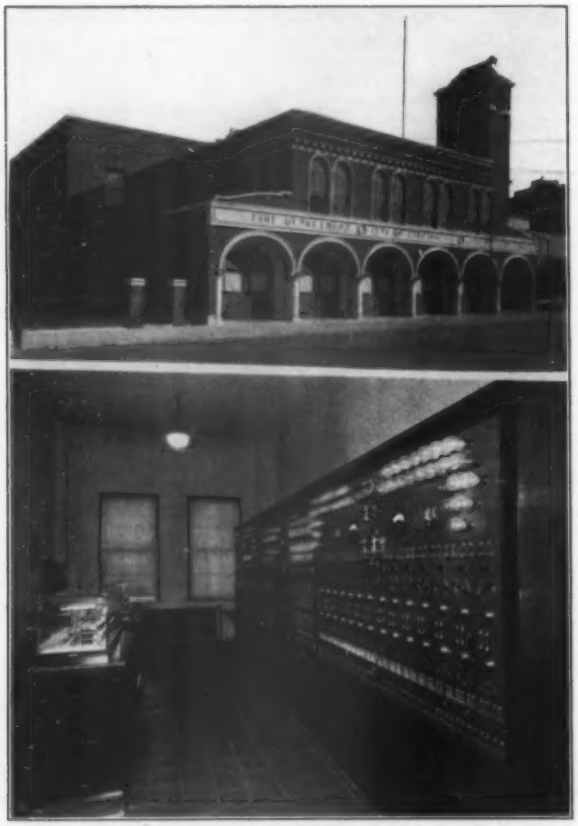
The facts here are that a city passed a law which required proprietors of factories to provide, in addition to appliances for extinguishing fires, "fire doors and other means of preventing fires."

The Fire Commissioner sent to a factory owner the following order:

"You are hereby ordered and required, within thirty days from the date of the service of this order, to: (1) Provide metal or kalameined frames and sashes with wire glass for all windows at north, east and west sides of building (being the exposed side heretofore referred to) on second, third, fourth and fifth stories, and make same approved self-closing."

The factory owner contended that this regulation was equivalent to an order compelling him to reconstruct the building. However, the Court held the order enforceable, and said:

"We do not think that the order of the Fire Commissioner which defendant refused to obey required structural changes in the building within our decisions. . . . So far as the window frames or sashes are concerned, defendant could comply with the order of the Fire Commissioner by painting or coating them with a certain kind of fireproof mixture. This involves no structural change. The same is true of the requirement for wired glass in windows."



Fire Alarm Headquarters Opened in Greensboro, N. C.

A central fire alarm office has been opened in Greensboro N. C., to serve a population of 54,000 persons. The Gamewell apparatus consists of two 14-circuit automatic storage battery switchboards, one 28-circuit protector board, one 50-circuit line terminal board, two 10-circuit automatic repeaters with tandem control, one motor generator control panel, two motor generator sets, battery shelf racks and F. I. P. battery. The upper photograph shows the central station and fire alarm headquarters, and the lower, a section of the fire alarm room.

Dates Set for Florida Fire School

The Second Florida Fire College is to be held in Sebring, Fla., June 10-12. Sherwood Brockwell of Raleigh, N. C., well known in fire department circles, will again assist by teaching drills and evolutions. Prof. Harry K. Brown, an authority on chemistry, will teach the Chemistry of Fires, both in an elementary course and in an advanced class for those who attended the school last year.

The college is being sponsored by the Florida State Firemen's Association's Fire College Committee of which Chief William R. Anderson of Fort Myers is Chairman. Chief J. F. McMillan of Cocoa will again be in charge of the sessions.

Wolcott, N. Y., Has New Pumper—A 750-gallon pumper has been delivered to Wolcott, N. Y.

Chief Bower of Rome, N. Y., Presents Report—In the annual report presented by Chief George M. Bower of Rome, N. Y., the per capita fire loss was computed at ninety cents. There was a total of seventy-six box alarms and 226 telephone calls besides fifteen verbal messages.

FIRE PREVENTION ORDINANCE FOR CITIES AND TOWNS

It Establishes Bureau of Fire Prevention—Prescribes Regulations for Hazardous Materials and Processes

(*Continued from last issue*)

THE following Fire Prevention Ordinance has been prepared by Engineers of the National Board of Fire Underwriters and is recommended by that organization for adoption by cities and towns. While it is not expected that in all cases smaller cities will find need for an ordinance of such length, it is recommended by the Board that a complete set of regulations be adopted in all cases, for even though there may be no immediate need of regulation of a particular hazard, every growing community is sure to have these hazards introduced sooner or later, and it is better to be prepared for them than to develop unrestricted and then try to regulate them. The ordinance is being published in its entirety serially in FIRE ENGINEERING. *Continuation of Part* 11, *Dry Cleaning and Dry Dyeing:*

1111. The spiders, blades and casings of all exhaust fans shall be of non-ferrous metal.

1112. Heating shall be by steam or hot water only. Steam and hot water pipes and radiators for heating and drying purposes shall be at least one inch from all woodwork and shall be protected by substantial metal screens arranged so as to prevent combustible goods or materials from coming in contact with such pipes and radiators.

1113. Boilers, when possible, shall be located in a detached building. When in a building adjoining cleaning or dry dyeing rooms, the boiler room shall be cut off by an unpierced brick wall, at least twelve inches thick or equivalent.

1114. All solvent storage tanks shall be underground, and installed and equipped in accordance with Part 9 of this ordinance.

1115. All apparatus shall be in accordance with the following general requirements:

(a) The handling of solvents from and to the various machines shall be through closed circuits of piping. Pumps of positive displacement type shall have a by-pass and relief valve.

(b) Gauge glasses and look boxes or windows, the breakage of which would permit the escape of flammable liquids, shall be of a type not readily damaged by heat and shall be reliably protected against mechanical injury.

(c) A separate suction and discharge connection shall be provided to the pump for removal of sludge from the underground treating and settling tanks. The suction pipe shall be carried to the tank bottom and the discharge connection to an approved oil separator.

(d) All piping shall be tested to a pressure of at least fifty pounds and proven tight and otherwise protected against mechanical injury.

(e) Individual button and lint traps shall be provided for each washer and a master strainer shall be installed in the main waste line.

1116. Each washing machine shall be provided with an overflow pipe one size larger than the size of the solvent supply line to the machine. Such overflow pipe shall be connected to the shell of the washer so that the top of the overflow is below the bottom of the bearings, shall be without shut-off valves and shall be arranged to discharge to an underground tank.

1117. Washington machines shall be provided with liquid-tight doors of the outside case hinge type, arranged to be self-closing or to close automatically in case of fire.

1118. Clarifiers, stills, condensers and treating tanks shall be of a type which will not expose the liquid during any part of the process of reclamation. Steam or hot water only shall be used to secure the necessary temperature. Stills and condensers shall be liquid and gas tight.

1119. Each still and other container of flammable liquid shall be provided with an automatic heat actuated emergency drain connection of ample capacity to discharge entire contents to underground storage tanks within a period of five minutes.

1120. Dry tumblers shall be vapor-tight, and shall be provided with self-closing explosion hatches having an area equal to at least 10 per cent. of the total area of the cylinders excluding the ends. Hatches shall be arranged to open away from the operator.

1121. Drying tumblers shall be provided with a steam jet, of not less than 3 to 8-inch size, for steaming during the drying process.

1122. Drying tumblers shall be ventilated to the outside air by means of properly constructed pipes and ducts connected to an exhaust fan of sufficient capacity to remove all dust, vapors, or fibres generated by the process. Such discharge pipes shall be carried to a height of not less than six feet above the roof.

Discharge pipes shall not terminate within ten feet measured horizontally from any door, window or frame wall of any adjoining or adjacent building.

The fan shall be properly housed and kept in operation while the drying tumbler is in use. The fan blades and housing shall be constructed of non-ferrous metal.

1123. Extractor baskets shall have a rim of non-ferrous metal and shall be well balanced.

1124. Extractors shall be provided with a cover of non-ferrous metal or brass screen held in a substantial frame.

(*To be continued*)

Child Trapped in Home in Pittsburgh, Pa.

A five-year old colored girl was burned to death in a fire that destroyed a two and one-half story brick dwelling in Pittsburgh, Pa. The child's mother was badly burned about her hands and face as she attempted to rescue the youngsters. Two other children were badly burned but were rescued by firemen. Firefighters are shown overhauling. WILLIAM E. PATTERSON.

How Arsonists Escape Conviction

(*Continued from page* 86)

to a nearby town to visit the family of a friend who had died. He presented witnesses who testified that the proprietor was in their company prior to and at the time of the fire.

Against his and his friends' testimony, the state presented witnesses that claimed to have seen him near the building about 10 p.m. However, after a trial lasting three days he was found "not guilty" by the jury. The valuation of his stock and fixtures was rated by insurance adjusters to be $2,500 while he carried an insurance policy of $5,000.

Those Present at Meeting of New Jersey Chief's Association in Newark

O. M. F. Adams, New Providence.
John W. Ambrose, Dunellen.
Elias S. Amerman, Morristown.
Andrew P. Anderson, Perth Amboy.
Halsey B. Armstrong, Morristown.
F. W. Atkinson, Moorestown.
George F. Baier, New Brunswick.
Aaron E. Baker, Maplewood.
William Balbach, Keansburg.
Gustav Barfuss, Dunellen.
Henry Beck, Newark.
Harry J. Becker, South Orange.
W. L. Berlin, Linden.
O. F. Beutell, Red Bank.
C. Biegner, Harrison.
G. R. Bodine, Long Branch.
T. L. Bragaw, Coytesville.
H. W. Breder, Egg Harbor City.
Henry W. Breder, Jr., Egg Harbor City.
James F. Bickley, Merchantville.
Frank A. Brown, Newark.
James H. Brown, Newark.
S. D. Buchanan, Rocky Hill.
Wilbur Buchanan, Rocky Hill.
Harry Burnett, Long Branch.
Chas. Burnett, Newark.
Chas. Burr, Bordentown.
John A. Byron, Sr., Newark.
R. M. Cadman, Red Bank.
Peter B. Carter, Camden.
Albert Cass, E. Rutherford.
James H. Cavanaugh, Madison.
Albert Chamberlain, Hillside.
T. Chatterton, Ridgefield Park.
Henry A. Christ, Milltown.
James Clark, E. Rutherford.
William Clark, Wallington.
Geo. J. Coghlan, Morristown.
Wesley R. Conklin, Roseland.
S. B. Conver, Ocean City.
O. V. Coogan, E. Newark.
Harry Cozens, Kenilworth.
Wilber S. Crane, Little Falls.
F. P. Crater, Gladstone.
Hugh J. Croghan, Newark.
L. H. Crosbane, Wrightstown.
John J. Cullinan, Morristown.
Arthur L. Dallery, Ridgefield.
E. N. C. Davis, Haddon Heights.
Ross B. Davis, Philadelphia, Pa.
S. L. Day, Mendham.
W. F. Day, Morristown.
T. C. Decker, Westfield.
Charles R. Dietz, Audubon.
Edward J. Dolan, Carteret.
Clarence H. Dongal, Livingston.
George P. Dorer, Hillside.
Thomas Dowd, Elizabeth.
Wm. Duff, Carteret.
Charles E. Duffy, Newark.
W. J. Dunn, Plainfield.
N. S. Erhart, N. Y. C.
D. Esposito, E. Rutherford .
William Exall, Newark.
C. Finn, Belleville.
John Flynn, E. Orange.
I. S. Foster, Dumont.
Michael J. Foster, Newark.
Harry Francis, New Brunswick.
Wm. Frick, Bayonne.
Albert E. Garrigans, Morris Plains
Henry J. Gautschy, Hawthorne.
L. E. Gehn, Ridgefield Park.
Aug. Gerstung, Elizabeth.
J. Gibbs, Montclair.
John Gilday, Hoboken.
F. M. Green, Morristown.
Charles W. Greenfield, Kearny.
F. D. Griffith, Long Branch.
Herbert Groom, Englishtown.
Samuel Gruver, Madison.
Wm. F. Halligan, Newark.
Frank Hammel, Ridgefield Park.
Chris H. Hasselhuhn, Carlstadt.
J. D. Hayes, Millburn.
C. B. Heckel, Mountainside.
G. Heffrnan, Rocky Hill.
B. Helmlinger, So. Orange.
F. A. Helmlinger, So. Orange.
Fred. Helmlinger, Jr., So. Orange.
L. Herrmann, River Vale.
John G. Heus, Fort Lee.
Frank A. Higgins, New Brunswick.
Wm. T. Hirdes, Belleville.
F. Hock, Irvington.
G. S. M. Holdrum, River Vale.
Samuel T. Howarth, New Providence.
W. M. Hunter, Ridgefield Park.
L. K. Jackson, Long Branch.
Frank Johnston, Gladstone.
L. W. Johnston, Little Falls.
W. H. Jordan, E. Orange.
L. W. Kahn, New Brunswick.
Leon Kaiswer, Newark.
John W. Kane, Newark.
James T. Keegan, Newark.
M. T. Kennedy, W. Orange.
Frank Keiser, Egg Harbor City.
James H. Kerr, Wood-Ridge.
E. H. King, Lebanon.
D. Kirschbaum, Newark.
John H. Klotzbach, Milltown.
Arthur W. Kneerim, Ridgefield Park.
Geo. K. Koeber, Bloomfield.
Andrew G. Koehler, Somerville.
J. E. Lafabregne, Westfield.
Ed. Leimpeter, Port Reading.
A. B. Lembeck, Demarest.
Geo. Lewis, Montclair.
Wm. Lindsay, Linden.
Walter A. Mahnke, Atlantic City.
John A. Mahoney, Linden.
John M. Masters, Maywood.
Charles Mastesson, Linden.
T. H. Mead, Audubon.
John H. R. Meyers, Madison.
Fred Michel, Egg Harbor City.
Frank Miller, Linden.
V. Miller, Manasquan.
George L. Mitchell, E. Orange.
John Mobus, Plainfield.
Chas. J. Morris, No. Bergen.
Frank Morrisey, Monmouth Jct.
H. W. Morton, Sr., Bayonne.
A. Motorsky, Deal.
Adolph Mueller, Egg Harbor City.
C. E. Mull, Audubon.
Norman Muller, Island Heights.
M. Murphy, Kearny.
E. H. McAllister, Moorestown.
E. M. McCool, Bloomfield.
John F. McConnell, Newark.
Charles McGettigan, Port Reading.
Charles A. McGinley, E. Orange.
J. B. McGrath, Madison.
Frank McGuirk, Basking Ridge.
John A. McIntyre, Morristown.
William McKenzie, New Brunswick.
Wm. McLoughlin, Bayonne.
James J. McMillan, Orange.
A. E. Nelson, Long Branch.
Richard E. Neumann, Merchantville.
Peter Newallis, Elizabeth.
Fred Niclas, Rochelle Park.
William Niemeck, Linden.
John Olahar, Newark.
Harry F. Oldack, Plainfield.
H. C. Opdyke, Keansburg.
Henry Osterman, Jr., Demarest.
Donald M. Pearsall, Westfield.
James Pearsall, Plainfield.
Claude Penrose, New Market.
Emile U. Perret, Plainfield.
I. H. Petz, Long Branch.
Henry Philips, Hammonton.
Knowlton Pierce, Kearny.
A. V. Pierson, Hightstown.
Malcolm G. Pierson, Newark.
John Plasket, Merchantville.
Clarence B. Poland, Manasquan.
C. Post, Rahway.
William Prepp, Carteret
Oliver B. Presley, Long Branch.
William G. Presley, Long Beach.
Harry C. Rapp, Carteret.
Charles Rathwell, Wood-Ridge.
D. B. Reghter, Boonton.
Henry Reichrath, Park Ridge.
H. M. Richmond, Atlantic Highlands.
K. V. Ridley, Teaneck.
C. S. Rittenhouse, Flemington.
W. H. Ritzman, Rahway.
M. Y. Royal, Ventnor City.
Chas. Rugarber, Asbury Park.
T. H. Ryan, Harrison.
E. J. Sager, Newark.
F. M. Schmidt, Millburn.
Charles Schroeder, South River.
August Schuessler, Newark.
John F. Schuster, Coytesville.
Peter N. Schutt, Rutherford.
Joseph Schwark, Long Branch.
Fred Schweitzer, Garfield.
David Scott, Morristown.
N. Severtman, Pequannock.
Rudolph Shamberger, Garfield.
James Sheehan, W. Orange.
A. P. Smith, Madison.
Chester Smith, Newark.
Frank P. Smith, E. Newark.
George Smith, Hasbrouck Heights.
Robert L. Smith, Ocean City.
Harold Smock, Long Branch.
Harry Sommers, Newark.
Louis Soss, Newark.
F. E. Soulé, Coatesville, Penn.
Geo. Spae, Pequannock.
H. H. Stager, Nutley.
James Stevens, E. Rutherford.
James R. Stevens, Rahway.
David C. Stewart, New Brunswick.
B. Strandberg, Montclair.
W. S. Taggart, Asbury Park.
S. B. Taylor, Wrightstown.
Charles E. Thiel, Ridgefield Park.
C. F. Thompson, Manasquan.
G. E. Thompson, Mendham.
Geo. C. Tilton, Merchantville.
Harold Titcomb, Newark.
John J. Towey, Newark.
Fred. A. Trowbridge, Morristown.
Max Trumper, Philadelphia, Pa.
Geo. L. Vandenbergh, Englishtown.
E. A. Vogel, Dunellen.
John P. Vogel, Newark.
R. L. Vogel, Keansburg.
T. H. Wallace, Island Heights.
Alvin Weatherly, Ocean City.
Chas. White, Long Branch.
D. A. White, Arlington.
Harold White, Long Branch
T. White, Long Branch
O. P. Whitehead, Boonton
Fred. Wied, New Providence
A. Wilke, Linden
N. N. Wolpert, FIRE ENGINEERING
L. B. Woodhull, Dunellen
James A. Woods, Bernardsville
H. W. Worman, Boonton
Harry Wright, Bernardsville
Edward J. Zimmerman, Gladstone

New Jersey Chiefs Meet

(*Continued from page* 96)

the industrial section. The unemployed are also causing trouble. They enter vacant buildings and then build fires on the floor to keep warm. Sometimes serious fires result.

Dr. Max Trumper, formerly Professor at the University of Pennsylvania and an authority on poisonous gases, gave a very interesting talk.

Dr. Trumper said that the greatest hazard existed where the industries were diversified. The one-industry town only has one type of gas to contend with. Each person breaths a pint of air, sixteen times a minute, and at a fire, a large amount of fumes are taken into the system. During the war twenty-five kinds of gas were used, only three of which were pure. The others were compound gases. He explained the action of carbon dioxide, and said it acted as a stimulant to promote breathing. Firemen have been known to survive in smoky rooms without any apparent ill effects. When taken out into the open air, they collapsed. This was because the carbon dioxide or breathing stimulant was absent.

Capt. Charles E. Duffy read a paper on the "Duties of an Engine Company."

Chief Harry Francis, of New Brunswick, Chairman of the School Committee, described question blanks that were being mailed to all Chiefs in order to have data on the schools in the state. President Greenfield urged the importance of filling out the three blanks, one of which is kept by the association, one to be mailed to the County School Superintendent, and the other remains with the Chief. In this way it is impossible to saddle the responsibility of a school fire onto the Chief.

Fred A. Trowbridge, Secretary, reported that there were 845 members and that since the benefit fund was started a total of $22,000 has been paid.

Following luncheon, Charles H. Kenlon, Fire Commissioner of Newark; William J. Egan, Director of Public Safety, and Commissioner Charles A. Gillan spoke as representatives of the city.

Leon A. Watson of the New Jersey Schedule Rating Office urged the better training of officers and men in fire protection and fire prevention matters. He said that fire prevention is the key to the solution for lower municipal taxes.

Capt. Harry J. Sommers read a paper on the "Duties of Captain of an Engine Company." He was followed by Capt. Leon Kaiser on the "Duties of a Squad Company." Capt. Kaiser demonstrated, with the aid of firemen and squad equipment, a specific case where the department succeeded in reviving an illuminating gas victim. A manufacturer's representative described the H-H inhalator and the All Service Gas Mask.

Hon. Harold G. Hoffman, Commissioner of Motor Vehicles of New Jersey, stated that there were 1,000,000 drivers in the state and 874,000 automobiles. The drunken driver situation is very serious and the state has revoked 2,069 licenses because of this. He was followed by Chief Towey, who gave a talk on "Practical Fire Fighting."

Chief James J. McMillan of Orange presented the following resolution:

Resolved: That a committee of five members of the New Jersey State Fire Chiefs' Association be appointed to confer with the Commissioner of Motor Vehicles with a view to having trailers carrying gasoline removed from the roads of the State of New Jersey.

The resolution was approved and Chief McMillan was appointed chairman of this committee with power to name his own committee.

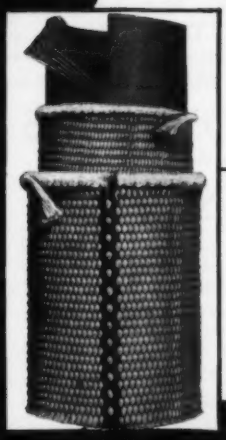
Chief Charles McGinley of East Orange spoke on the matter of accepting blue or some other color as standard for fire alarm boxes. It was voted to appoint a committee to consider the question and to report back at the next meeting.

The meeting concluded with the showing of a motion picture by the International Fire Equipment Company.

The next meeting of the association will be held in Madison, on May 23.

CRACKERJACK FIRE HOSE

The hose with an unsurpassed reputation for QUALITY AND SERVICE that has made it the STANDARD OF THE WEST for over twenty-five years...and now gaining rapid acceptance in all parts of the country.



TODAY

CRACKERJACK Double jacketed cotton rubber lined Fire Hose is recognized by municipalities as a most dependable and economical hose value. "Top Quality" has been the traditional policy since its introduction. ' ' '

Write us about your Fire Hose requirements or request catalog for complete line of Fire Hose for every purpose. Address communication to nearest branch.

The American Rubber Mfg. Co.

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OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA

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Boise, Idaho., P. O. Box 1432 — Spokane, Wash., 112 S. Monroe
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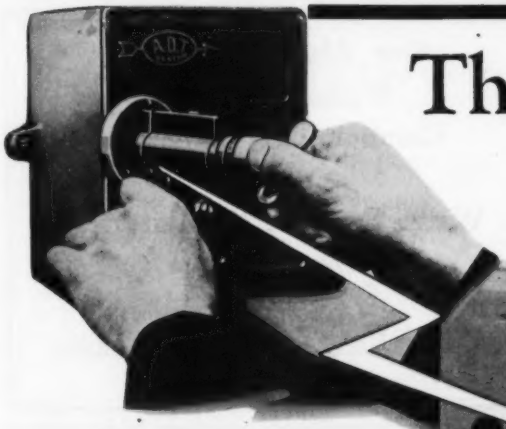
THE AMERICAN RUBBER MFG. CO. OAKLAND, CAL.



The Key to A.D.T. Better Protection

A. D. T.

A.D.T. Central Station Watchman Supervisory and Fire Alarm Systems operate to minimize fire losses by providing fire departments with prompt notification and exact location of fires. Recommend A.D.T. Protection—help to raise the standard of your own fire-fighting efficiency.

Controlled Companies of
American District Telegraph Co.
155 SIXTH AVE., NEW YORK, N. Y.

Scene in A.D.T. Central Station where watchmen's signals are constantly checked and coded fire alarm signals are received and flashed immediately to the fire department. A.D.T. Protection stands constant guard—ready for any emergency.

4790

If you want something better . . . buy

BUFFALO FIRE APPLIANCE CORP. BUFFALO, N.Y.

BUFFALO

Write for Complete Information

BUFFALO FIRE APPLIANCE CORP.
BUFFALO NEW YORK

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You are interested in Fire Fighting Equipment consult:

BOYER

Builders of equipment to meet your requirements.
Specializing in Apparatus for Rural Fire Fighting.

BOYER FIRE APPARATUS COMPANY
Logansport, Indiana

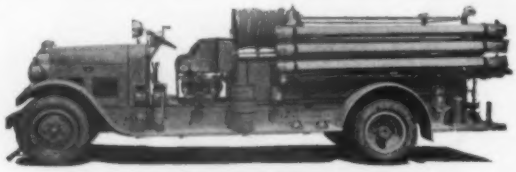
Small Fire Pumps

We build light, speedy Fire Apparatus, with 100 gal. Rotary Pump, 100 gal. Tank of water, for initial attack on small fires. Valuable addition to equipment of any town. Saves larger Apparatus, takes place of Chemical Tank and reduces damage to house furnishings.

Also suitable for fires outside districts, and for fighting forest fires.

Write us for information

COMBINATION LADDER CO., INC.
381 Fountain St. Providence, R. I



HAHN

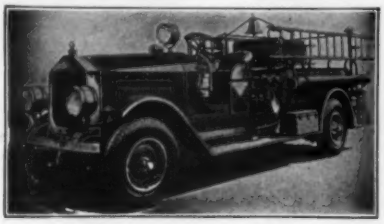
For dependable, efficient service, Hahn apparatus enjoys a most excellent reputation. Triple combination pumpers in all capacities up to 1000 gallons, Chemical and Hose Trucks, City Service Trucks and Squad Wagons.

Full information upon request

Hahn Motor Truck Corporation
ALLENTOWN, PA.
20 Years' Experience Building Fire Apparatus

MAXIM FIRE APPARATUS

All Types



All Sizes

If you are thinking of buying new apparatus shortly, be sure to get all the facts about MAXIM before you decide.
Send for complete information

MAXIM MOTOR COMPANY, Middleboro, Mass.
Metropolitan Sales Agents:
The Woodhouse Manufacturing Co., 156 Chambers St., N. Y.

JACOB REED'S SONS

Founded 1824 by Jacob Reed

FIREMEN'S UNIFORMS

Thoroughly tailored of especially selected fabrics. Uniforms that look well, wear well and that will give entirely satisfactory service.

Reed's Uniforms are most economical because they represent full value for the amount expended.

Write for catalog and prices.

1424-1426 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

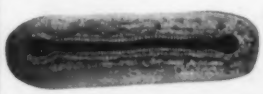
Fire Alarm Signals
Water Meters
Compounding Valves
Stops
Water Pressure Regulators

Presses for Lining Service Pipe with Cement

Union Water Meter Co., Worcester, Mass.
Incorporated 1868

BI-LATERAL FIRE HOSE

THE BI-LATERAL FIRE HOSE CO.
20 No. Wacker Drive
Civic Opera Bldg.
Chicago, Ill.



The principal reason for the failure of fire hose before the Bi-Lateral construction was invented and why it had to be purchased so frequently by municipalities is because it was necessary to carry it in a flattened position.

The Bi-Lateral hose is made to flatten. This is why Bi-Lateral fire hose is guaranteed for six years instead of three.

When coupled with rocker lug couplings it makes a superior fire fighting line.

PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS

Burlington, N. J.—City Council to float bond issue for purchase of an aerial ladder truck, replacing the present equipment. Also contemplating improvements to fire alarm system and addition of new boxes and gongs this year. Burlington Township fire department contemplating purchase of 500 gal. pumper with booster tank to replace present chemical engine.

Rome, N. Y.—Reports state Mayor Arthur C. Todd recommended installation of new police and fire alarm signal system.

Amityville, N. Y.—Board of Wardens to request appropriation in budget for purchase of hook and ladder truck and fire alarm system improvements, according to reports.

Campbell, Ohio—Fire Chief James Gustinelli requested Council to appropriate funds to purchase new fire truck, according to reports.

Gardner, Mass.—An order appropriating $13,500 for purchase of new 1,000 gal. pumper for fire department was passed by city council. George C. Sweeney, Mayor.

Portsmouth, Va.—City Council interested in purchase of new piece of fire apparatus at cost of $13,000, according to reports.

Brockton, Mass.—City considering purchase of an aerial ladder truck, according to reports.

Greenfield, Mass.—Reports state city plans to install a new fire alarm system.

Marblehead, Mass.—Planning erection of fire station on Brown Park adjacent to Gilbert Heights.

Swampscott, Mass.—Purchase of new 1,000 gal. pumper for fire department to replace present truck now in use was recommended by Swampscott fire engineers.

Creswell, Oregon—Volunteer fire department being organized here, according to reports.

Salesman Wanted

Experienced Fire Apparatus Salesman who can furnish reference, by a reliable and well established factory, building a complete line of fire apparatus. Address: Box 355 care FIRE ENGINEERING, 24 West 40th St., New York City.

1-21, 2-4

John K. Ahrens Leaves Apparatus Firm

John K. Ahrens, reports that he is no longer associated with the Ahrens-Fox Fire Engine Company. His father John P. Ahrens recently resigned as Vice-President and Sales Manager of the same company.

The Ahrens family has been associated with the American fire apparatus industry for a long time. Chris Ahrens, father of John P. Ahrens was among the earliest steam fire apparatus builders.

Not Easy to Select a Fire Chief

The otherwise tranquil community of Dover, N. J., is all stirred up over the question of who shall be Fire Chief. All of the 105 volunteer firemen want Frank J. Parker as Chief, but the Mayor thought otherwise. His Honor then had the happy suggestion that he would appoint Mr. Parker providing he would resign the same day.

The city officials believe that the candidate suggested would make a good fire fighter, but since he is no speechmaker, is not thoroughly qualified for so high an office. Officials wanted to know what would happen at the annual volunteer firemen's dinner under such circumstances. Who would be toastmaster?

Meanwhile no new Chief has been appointed since the new year and Dover is still confronted with a puzzling problem.

La Grange Has Business Block Fire

Fire of unknown origin for a time threatened the entire business section of La Grange, Ga., on Sunday afternoon, January 11. It destroyed a new three-story brick building, the La Grange Hotel, the Butler Building, and a two-story brick building occupied by J. C. Penney Company.

Flames were discovered in a vacant store adjoining a drug company. Chief C. W. Carliss responded to the first alarm with two pumpers and a service truck. Later two more pumpers arrived, the city's entire fire department apparatus. A strong wind made conditions dangerous. In response to calls for help, one pumper and ten men were rushed from West Point, Ga., sixteen miles away; one pumper and twelve men from Newman, thirty-two miles distant; one pumper and seven men from Atlanta, seventy-one miles away. The Atlanta company made the run in ninety-one minutes.

Firemen worked for five hours. A heavy rain at 8:15 p.m. did not seem to help much because of the wind.

La Grange is a manufacturing textile city in the western part of Georgia and has a population of 25,000. Chief Carliss places the fire loss at $350,000.

JOHN A. STULB.

Only 5 New York Volunteers Survive

There are only five living members to recall the picturesque days of the volunteer firemen in New York City. This was disclosed in the Supreme Court when three of the men who were officers of the Exempt Firemen's Benevolent Association, filed an accounting of all property in their hands and of the disbursements made during the year. The accounting was made necessary because the officers were compelled to resign last August after an investigation of the fund by Commissioner of Accounts Higgins of New York City. All of the members are more than eighty-six years old.

Three of the living ex-volunteer firemen responded to the fire in the Crystal Palace, July 12, 1858, on the present site of Bryant Park.

Department and Other Reports Received

Wilmington, Del.—Fire Prevention Ordinance for the city of Wilmington, Del.: forty-two pages and cover.

South Dakota State Fire Marshal—Twenty-third annual report of the State Fire Marshal of South Dakota; twenty-three pages and cover.

Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board—Report of the Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board, Melbourne, Australia. Contains a number of interesting photographs, maps and tables.

CONVENTION DATES

Feb. 18—FIRE CHIEFS' EMERGENCY PLAN OF WESTCHESTER COUNTY. Regular meeting, Fire Headquarters, Tuckahoe, N. Y. Secretary-Treasurer, E. Riviere, Fire Headquarters, Larchmont, N. Y.

March 9-11—SOUTHWESTERN ASSOCIATION OF FIRE CHIEFS. 4th Annual Convention, Dallas, Tex. Secretary, Chief J. E. Taplin, Fire Department, Blackwell, Okla.

April 27-29—TEXAS FIREMEN'S TRAINING SCHOOL. 2nd Annual Meeting, Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, College Station, Tex. Director, H. R. Brayton, College Station, Tex.

May 11-16—NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION. 35th Annual Meeting. Toronto, Ont., Can. Managing Director, Franklin H. Wentworth, 60 Batterymarch St., Boston, Mass.

May 21—IOWA STATE FIRE CHIEFS' ASSOCIATION. Annual Convention, Ames, Iowa. Secretary-Treasurer, Chief L. R. Morris, Ames, Ia.

May 23—NEW JERSEY STATE FIRE CHIEFS' ASSOCIATION. Quarterly Meeting, Madison, N. J. Secretary, Fred. A. Trowbridge, 17 South Street, Morristown, N. J.

June 3-5—NEW MEXICO STATE FIREMEN'S ASSOCIATION. 9th Annual Convention (Combined with Firemen's Short Course), Clovis, N. M. Secretary-Treasurer, Theodore A. Rosenwald. Albuquerque, N. M.

June 9-11—TEXAS STATE FIREMEN'S ASSOCIATION. 5th Annual Convention, Bryan, Tex. Secretary, Olin Culberson, Edna, Tex.

June 10-12—FLORIDA FIRE COLLEGE. 2nd Florida Fire College, Sebring, Fla. Address, Florida State Firemen's Association Fire College Committee, Chief Anderson, Ft. Myers, Fla., Chairman.

June 17-20—WASHINGTON STATE FIREMEN'S ASSOCIATION. 9th Annual Convention, Port Angeles, Wash. Secretary, S. H. Jenkins, Bellingham, Wash.

June 23-26—NEW ENGLAND ASSOCIATION OF FIRE CHIEFS. 9th Annual Convention, Copley-Plaza Hotel, Boston, Mass. Meetings, Paul Revere Hall, Mechanics' Bldg., Huntington Ave. and Exhibits, Grand Hall, Same Bldg. Secretary, Chief John W. O'Hearn, 99 Main St., Watertown, Mass.; Chairman Exhibits, Chief Daniel B. Tierney, Arlington, Mass.; Traffic Manager, George F. Cobb, 744 Albany St., Boston.

July 13-16—MICHIGAN STATE FIREMEN'S ASSOCIATION. 56th Annual Convention, Jackson, Mich. Secretary-Treasurer, H. L. Williams, Ludington, Mich.

July 13-16—MONTANA STATE FIREMEN'S ASSOCIATION. 40th Annual Convention, and Firemen's Short Course, Bozeman, Mont. Secretary-Treasurer, D. E. Moser, Bozeman.

Aug. 18-21—FIREMEN'S ASSOCIATION OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK. 59th Annual Convention, place of meeting to be decided later. Secretary, Fred A. Davis, Fort Edward, N. Y.

Sept. 8-10—ILLINOIS FIREMEN'S ASSOCIATION. 44th Annual Convention, Murphysboro, Ill. Secretary, Assistant Chief Roy W. Alsip, Champaign, Ill. Exhibit information, Chief Albert Herring, Murphysboro. Also, 1st Annual Convention, Ladies' Auxiliary of Illinois Firemen's Association. Secretary, Mrs. R. W. Alsip, Champaign.

Sept. 19-22—PACIFIC COAST ASSOCIATION OF FIRE CHIEFS. 38th Annual Convention, Royal Hawaiian Hotel, Honolulu, T. H. Secretary, Jay W. Stevens, 1014 Merchants' Exchange Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.

Oct. 5-8—FIREMEN ASSOCIATION OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA. 52nd Annual Convention, Wilkes-Barre, Pa. Secretary, Charles E. Clark, 411 Bellevue Ave., Wayne, Pa.

Oct. 14-17—INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF FIRE CHIEFS. 59th Annual Convention, Plaza Hotel, Havana, Cuba. Meeting Hall, Asturiano Club. Recording Secretary, Chief James J. Mulcahey, Yonkers, N. Y.; Executive Secretary, Jay W. Stevens, 1016 Merchants' Exchange Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.; Chairman, Exhibit Committee, Chief Charles A. McGinley, East Orange, N. J.

FALSE ALARMS

NOT INTERESTED

A large crowd promenaded the walk along the waterfront because of the delightful spring-like day. A rather shy miss leaned over the railing to admire the city's fireboat resplendent in shiny brass and bright paint. On the boat's deck was a fireman who, too, was enjoying the air. The young lady finally gained enough courage to start a conversation.

"I suppose you have been on the water so long that you are accustomed to sea legs."

The smoke-eater answered, "Lady, I wasn't even looking."

In Turkestan, a wife can be bought for as little as a box of matches. It just shows how in this country we fail to appreciate the value of things.

A GOOD PROVIDER

Next door to the home of the fire chief lived a kind, good-natured old lady who was always seeking to help others. She called on the chief's wife and in order not to waste any time she knitted while discussing the events of the neighborhood.

"What have you there?" asked Mrs. Chief.

"Oh that's for your husband. I heard him say the other day that his car needed a new muffler."

TEMPERED RIGHT

After battling a strong wind for several blocks and climbing a flight of stairs at fire department headquarters, the visitor reached the chief's office considerably overheated.

"Gee whiz," he said to the chief, "your office is as hot as an oven."

"It has to be," was the reply. "I make my bread here."

SUCH A NICE BOY

Her car was parked in front of a fire hydrant for two hours. When she returned from shopping, a policeman was waiting for her.

"I've waited for you for hours," he said. "What's your name?"

"It wouldn't do you any good if I told you," she replied. "You look like a nice boy—but my husband is about twice your size and very jealous."

The little girl who once was five and going on six has grown up now and is thirty-two going on twenty-one.

HE KNEW

Because of the open door policy in the summer time and due to the lure of the shiny fire apparatus the station always attracted those who had time to kill and had plenty of time in which to do it.

Jed, the neighborhood half-wit, often came in when the company was not at a fire. The pet joke was to offer the poor fellow a dime and a nickel. He always took the nickel because it was larger.

One day a visiting chief was told of the practice. He made the usual offer and Jed took the nickel.

"Don't you really know the difference between a nickel and a dime?" the chief asked.

"Sure I do," answered Jed with a crafty smile. "But if I took the dime, they'd never try me no more."

The only man who became a physical marvel through correspondence courses is the mailman who carried the lessons about on his back.

JUST THREE

If your nose is close
To the grindstone rough,
And you keep it down
There long enough,
In time you'll say
There's no such thing
As brooks that babble
And birds that sing.
These three will all
Your world compose—
Just You, the Stone,
And your poor old Nose.

RIGHT AT HOME

As the accident happened in front of her house and she was the only one who saw the complete accident, the Fire Department secured her as its witness. After she had answered a number of questions asked by the attorney, he said:

"That will be all. I hope I haven't troubled you with all these questions."

"Not at all. I have a small boy of six at home."

As we understand the doctors, you can live much longer if you will quit everything that makes you want to.

THE CONTRACTOR

A number of the boys were discussing the lady of their choice who accompanied them to the firemen's dance. One chanced to remark:

"Hell is paved with good intentions, you know."

"Is that so!" said another. "Well, I was out that night with the girl who had the paving contract."

CAUSE AND RESULT

This story is told by an apparatus salesman who visited a number of rural communities where the train service was not of the best. It was necessary that he change at a junction to make another connection, and he was therefore worried when the train did not arrive on time.

He said to the station master, "It's a confounded nuisance—these trains are always late!"

"But my dear man," said the polite station master, "what would be use of the waiting rooms if the trains were always on time."

MULTIPLIED

Somehow dogs have a very great liking for the fire houses. One wandered in through the open door of an engine house and decided he'd like to stay, although some firemen decided otherwise. They gave the animal to a dirty faced youngster of the neighborhood.

Many days later another urchin, somewhat older, peered into the station.

"Say mister," he said, "are you the man who gave my brother a dog last week?"

"Yes," replied a fireman.

"Well, ma says to come and take them back."

POINT OF VIEW

Having reached home after a trying day at the office, he settled himself in an easy chair, made himself comfortable and started to read the big events of the day to his wife from the evening newspaper. He was reading a description of a large fire:

"One woman escaped down a waterpipe at the back of the house."

"Oh how lovely to be as slim as that," remarked his wife.

SHE HOPED

From the talk of fire hazards and what should be done in the event of fire, the talk turned to robberies. The ladies became very much excited.

"Do you always look under your bed before you say your prayers?" was the question asked of the oldest one of the group.

"No, darling," replied the bachelor girl. "I say my prayers first."

This country was all right while we tried to keep up with the Joneses—the depression came when we tried to pass them.

NOT TOO CRAZY

Firemen were called to extinguish a fire that started in the county insane asylum. To augment a feeble water supply, some of the inmates were formed into a bucket brigade.

An officer saw a rather healthy looking individual sitting underneath a tree.

He asked, "Why aren't you with the others on the water line?"

"I'm crazy," answered the inmate.

"Well, crazy people can work, can't they?"

"Maybe. But I ain't as crazy as all that."

"Mary aren't you getting too big to play with boys?"

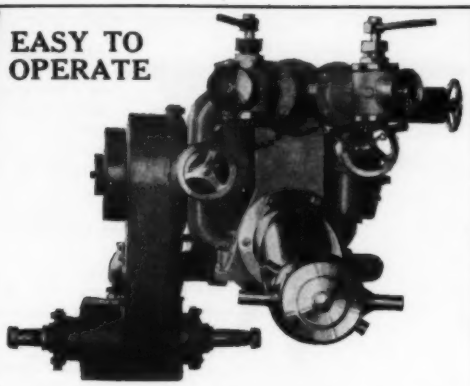
"Oh, no, mother. The bigger I get, the better I like 'em."

DISTANCE IMPORTANT

"Papa, what do you call the man who drives the fire engine?"

"Well, my son, it all depends upon how far he is when I have to call him."

EASY TO OPERATE



You need no mechanical expert to operate the Waterous Rotary Pump. It requires LITTLE attention and gives BIG results. Dependable always! So, too, is the Waterous Fire Hydrant. Our catalog tells why.

Waterous Dependable

Agents in Principal Cities

WATEROUS COMPANY
Saint Paul, Minn.

WATEROUS dependable

The Chief Says—

"WE'VE used these Smith INDIAN Fire Pumps for a long time, and believe me there's nothing like them for putting brush, grass or rubbish fires out in a jiffy. Lots of times we just use our INDIANS and never lay a section of hose.

"They're great for getting at awning or roof fires, too. Strap one of these pumps on your back and your arms are free for going up ladders and climbing around.

"Since they only use water and no chemicals, INDIANS can be refilled again and again. A carrying rack bolts right on the running board of the truck and makes the outfit complete.

Tank Curved to Fit Back

"Write the manufacturers for all the dope on these high class pumps. You'll be surprised how little they cost. We're getting a new shipment for spring."

AGENTS WANTED!

The Smith INDIAN Fire Pump

D. B. SMITH & CO., 417 Main St., Utica, N. Y.
Pac. Coast Agts. — Fire Protect. Engineering Co.
360 Pine Street, San Francisco, Calif.

INVINCIBLE FIRE BOAT EQUIPMENT

Write for Catalogue

ANDREW J. MORSE & SON, Inc.
Established 1837

221 High Street Boston, Mass.

New Victor Gas and Fume Mask

Better Rubber. Longer Life. Better Fitted. Moulded to Fit the Face. Better Vision. Renewable Lenses. Better Air. Better Work. Low Prices. High Quality.

Over 5,000 Victor Gas Masks in Service

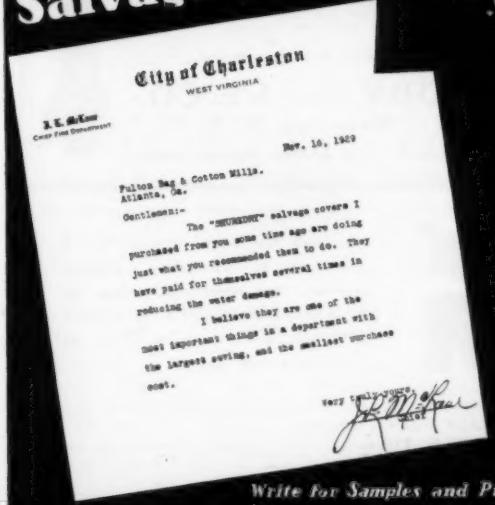
Full Line Fire Dept. Supplies and Equipment

New 43 Edition Catalog on Request

The Woodhouse Mfg. Co., Inc.
156 Chambers St., New York
D. A. Woodhouse, Pres. and Gen. Mgr. George J. Kuss, Vice-Pres. and Treas.

Minimize Water Damage · *Reduce* Insurance Rates

Shuredry Waterproofed Salvage Covers


City of Charleston
WEST VIRGINIA

Nov. 16, 1929

Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills,
Atlanta, Ga.

Gentlemen:-

The "SHUREDRY" salvage covers I purchased from you some time ago are doing just what you recommended them to do. They have paid for themselves several times in reducing the water damage.

I believe they are one of the most important things in a department with the largest saving, and the smallest purchase cost.

Very truly yours,

Write for Samples and Prices

Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills
St. Louis Atlanta Dallas
Minneapolis Brooklyn New Orleans Kansas City, Kan.

Baker Fabric

A mass-woven jacketed hose with a reinforced rubber lining, —mass-woven to equalize the stress on all strands and eliminate writhing under pressure. Write for details.

MANUFACTURED EXCLUSIVELY BY
HEWITT - GUTTA PERCHA
RUBBER CORPORATION
BUFFALO, N. Y.
(Also makers of single and double jacket hose)
"Territories Available"

One big whistle with 1930 improvements throwing the sound equally in all directions.

THE BEST MADE, we leave it up to you, your engineers or any good mechanic, and a test.

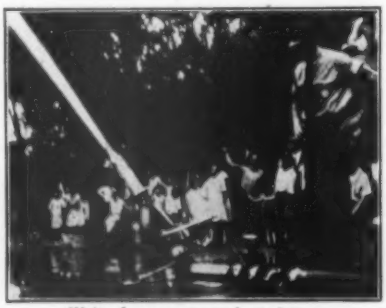
The decision will unquestionably be the ERICK, designed for the purpose.

For further information address

Erick Electric Siren Co.
Canby, Minn.

THE NEW EASTMAN DELUGE GUN

is a portable turret pipe that can be used on the ground or mounted on the apparatus. This photo shows our three-way gun used on the ground, connected to two lines of hose. This gun may be furnished with either two-way, three-way or four-way Siamese, as desired.



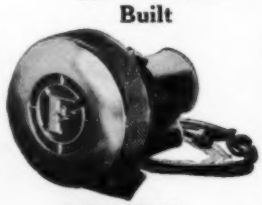
Write for new general catalogue
SAMUEL EASTMAN COMPANY
Concord, N. H., U. S. A.

Slippery Streets

Fire or police apparatus speeding along slippery streets must give traffic ample time to turn out to safety. A powerful warning blast from the Federal Coaster Siren is heard for blocks ahead, even by drivers of closed cars. There is sufficient time for traffic to clear, even on slippery streets.

Just two seconds contact a block on the push button switch causes the Federal Coaster Siren to sound a continuous roar. Let us send you further details.

The Most Powerful Apparatus Siren Built



FEDERAL COASTER SIREN

Federal Electric Company
Signal Division
8702 South State Street Chicago, Ill.

EDDY
Fire Hydrants

Are given preference by so many fire protection and water works men because they know that more than half a century of experience go into their manufacture and they embody valuable and exclusive features.

Write for the Facts

EDDY VALVE CO.
Waterford, N. Y.

James B. Clow & Sons, Chicago Agents

THE RED ARROW SIREN

Siren with Storm Head

The greatest possible capacity per horse power.

It has won out over others in more than one hundred competitive tests.

Protected from birds, storm and sleet.

Runs entirely on ball bearings.

Double tone, (Two sirens in one).

For Particulars, write:

DECOT MACHINE WORKS
Sauk City, Wisconsin

The new Rensselaer Catalog "G" is now ready for distribution. Officials desiring the latest information on RENSSELAER VALVES and COREY HYDRANTS are invited to fill in and mail the coupon below.

RENSSELAER VALVE CO.,
TROY, NEW YORK.

Send Catalog "G" to

Name .....
Title .....
Street .....
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The Round Table

(Continued from page 90)

only enough equipment to give the people adequate protection against fire. Where extra apparatus is maintained by the department it is, of course, another matter.

C. W. King, Chief, Fort Lauderdale, Fla.: Our department is called upon to drain water from cellars and where domestic pressure is available we use siphon; where it is not available we use the pumper.

There should be a charge for this service where cellars are filled other than by the fire lines.

This work should be done for other city departments and the cost transferred to the other department's budget.

D. B. Copeland, Chief, Columbus, Ga.: We are called on two or three times each year to do this kind of work. We use an old reserve engine or a small electric pump.

I do believe a charge should be made for this work unless the water gets in cellars from fighting a fire in the building or in an adjoining one.

The fire department should not assist another department in this work unless charges are made against the other department to cover expenses of such work.

Henry Chaney, Chief, Bonham, Tex.: Yes, we have been called upon a few times to drain water from cellars and on these occasions we used the pumper.

If the water is caused from fire fighting then I believe it is the duty of the fire department to help drain it out. If, however, it is caused through some other way, the individual should appreciate work done enough to pay for it.

I do not believe this work should be done for other city departments.

S. Lindsay, Chief, Marshall, Tex.: Yes, our department is often called to pump water out of cellars and when it is, we use the American-LaFrance pumper.

No, I do not believe a charge should be made because it is for the public, who in turn pay the taxes that pay our salaries. A charge should be made, however, if the department is called out of the city to pump out cellars.

Albert Chamberlain, Chief, Hillside, N. J.: There have been two occasions where this department has drained water from cellars. On one occasion, because it was a detriment to the children in the vicinity, and the other because it was undermining the foundation of a building. At the present time our Road Department has equipment to take care of this condition should it become necessary.

Wm. Daggett, Chief, Springfield, Mass.: Some time ago we did this kind of work, but we have discontinued doing so for many of the basements were so far away from the curb that they could not be reached with our suction pumps.

Another reason, it is not fire duty, and we are referring all cases now to the Streets and Engineering Department. If the Streets and Engineering Department have all its pumps in use, we refer them to contractors that have pumps for such purposes and that are much more convenient than our motor pumps.

W. H. Hill, Chief, Belmont, Mass.: Yes, we are called upon to drain water from cellars, and we use a siphon with water pressure from a hydrant. We do not charge for this service, as we only do it in an emergency. We also allow the other departments to use the equipment.

J. McGill, Chief, Trenton, N. J.: Sometimes we are called upon to drain water from cellars and when we are we use an automatic gasoline pump from the water department. No charge should be made for such service. We do not do this work for other city departments.

A. W. Jowdy, Chief, New Bern, N. C.: The department was called upon some time ago to do this. The request was refused, however, for fire departments should confine their work to fire fighting only. Equipment is worth more at station houses in readiness for an alarm.

George Haggerty, Chief, Berkeley, Cal.: Yes, we have been called upon to drain water from cellars when they are flooded by rain, or water from broken water mains. A pumping engine is used.

We do not charge for this service as we believe this work should be done gratis in the interest of public health or where the storage of goods is involved.

We help other city departments, in emergency cases only, and also where they are not equipped to do the work. I feel that all city departments should cooperate with one another whenever the necessity arises.

J. N. Sullivan, Chief, Greenwich, Conn.: We have been called upon for this work and we have used a M. and M. siphon.

I do not believe a charge should be made as it is seldom we are called—that is in our particular case. The contractors in our town almost in every instance have gas pumps and I advise employing them unless it is an emergency case.

The fire department should not do this work for any other city department because if any fire pumper has to be put in operation and anything should go wrong with the machine it might be needed on a fire call before being put back into service.

James Ferrari, Chief, Weirton, W. Va.: We have never been called out on an occasion of this kind and we are therefore not equipped for work of this type.

I believe, however, that a charge should be made for this work.

I think that departments should cooperate with one another in that line of work.

J. J. McMillan, Chief, Orange, N. J.: We have often been called upon for this service. We use large siphons connected to street hydrants—thus saving the wear and tear on pumping engines and at the same time keeping them in service.

I do not believe there should be any charge. I feel the taxpayers are entitled to this consideration. We have not been called upon by any other department or town but if we are we would render every aid possible.

B. J. Houston, Chief, Cincinnati, Ohio: This department is often called upon to drain cellars. A charge of $25. per hour is made. I think this work should be handled by the Sewer Department.

Geo. L. Johnson, Chief, Waltham, Mass.: We are frequently called to do this work and use siphons. We would not use one of our pumps for such work unless during an emergency of grave importance. We have never made any charge for this work.

Our department of public works has also been called upon to do this work and are equipped with gasoline pumps and as a general rule do most of it.

M. P. Leonard, Chief, Erie, Pa.: We help where property would be damaged due to flooding by water. We use one of our old steamers with a siphon, or one of our triple combination pumpers.

We do not charge for assistance rendered.

We have never been called upon by any city department for such work as they can take care of it. But if we should, we would willingly give our services.

A. H. Bockelman, Chief, Galveston, Tex.: We have been called upon to drain water from cellars and we now use a siphon and it works satisfactorily. It saves our machines and does not take them from the station.

We do not charge for this service.

We would cooperate with other city departments in this matter. It is the best way if you want courtesies returned.

L. J. Urbanski, Chief, St. Joseph, Mo.: We drain water from cellars and we use our truck pumpers. We also have a siphon system which is used where possible.

Yes, we do believe a charge should be made for this service. None of this work should, however, be done by the Fire Department. It should all be done by the sewer and street departments of a city.

Carroll Nash, Chief, Dover, N. H.: Our department is often called to pump out cellars, and we have always used our 750-gallon pumper.

If the fire department is called upon to do this type of work with a valuable pumper they should certainly charge for it unless it is a case of emergency. By emergency I mean a case where a cellar has been flooded

Evansville Purchases Four Pumpers

Evansville, Ind., has received four Boyer 500-gallon pumpers. At first the city contemplated the purchase of two 1,000-gallon units, but then decided that the small pumpers would best serve the stations ouside of the high value district. Each pumper delivered well over 600 g.p.m.

and water reached the heat system and put out the fire, and there are sick persons in the house.

I believe such work should be done by the city highway department as usually they have a small pump which is not nearly as costly as the fire department apparatus, as in this type of draining there is bound to be dirt sucked up through the apparatus.

Louis Behrens, Chief, Charleston, S. C.: Our department has been frequently called to drain water from cellars, but have at all times strenuously objected to it. Fire pumps are purchased for extinguishing fires not for pumping out dirty water, containing sand, gravel, etc.

We believe that a charge should be made for this work. We do not think this work should be done for other city departments.

J. Waidelich, Chief, Topeka, Kans.: We do not pump water out of cellars unless flooded by fire department operations. We are installing a siphon for this purpose. I do not believe that any charge should be made for a public service.

W. G. Harris, Chief, Bluefield, W. Va.: We have not been called upon to do this work and I do not think the fire department should do this type of work. There are always pumps that can be used other than the fire pumps. Furthermore, this is not a fireman's duty.

W. S. Mason, Chief, Bangor, Me.: Yes, we have been called upon to drain water from cellars and we use an electric pump taken into the cellar. We don't believe a charge should be made for this work. We believe in cooperating with other city departments.

B. B. Quarles, Chief, Murfreesboro, Tenn.: Yes we are called upon to drain water from cellars and we use Darley centrifugal pump mounted on the fire chief's car.

We charge $25 per hour for this work.

We do not believe this work should be done for other city departments, for they should have their own equipment.

E. E. Fehr, Chief, Spring Valley, Ill.: We have never been called to drain any cellars. There should be, however, a charge made, as this work is very hard on the pump. The fire department should cooperate with other city departments and do this work for them.

J. Dysert, Chief, Carlisle, Pa.: This department is called to drain water from cellars. We use a rotary type pump.

A charge should be made to the party responsible for the flood, if any. The fire department should not do this work for any other city department, unless the fire department is paid. Every department should live on its own budget, whether it is a city, town or borough.

P. Winklesky, Chief, Bemidji, Minn.: This department is called upon to drain water from cellars and we use a steam pumper. We believe that a charge should be made for this work. The work should be done for other city departments if necessary.

A. Milspaugh, Chief, Merrill, Wis.: When called upon to drain water from cellars we use a Seagrave Pumper.

A charge, I believe, should be made for this work.

I do not believe the fire department should help other departments in this type of work.

J. Marker, Chief, Idaho Falls, Ida.: If this department is called upon to drain water from the cellar, we use a pumper.

I don't believe a charge should be made for this work, nor do I believe the department should do this work for any other city department.

G. Tessmer, Chief, Pittsburgh, Kan.: Our fire department, when called upon to drain water from cellars uses a 750-gallon Mack pumper.

We believe a charge should be made for this service. When the fire department is called upon to help other city departments in this work they should do so.

A. Erdman, Chief, Owatonna, Minn.: We are called upon to drain water from cellars and we use a pumper. A charge should be made for this work.

Our department would aid any other city department in this work if necessary.

H. Haynie, Chief, Peoria, Ill.: We do this work when called upon with the aid of pumpers, but believe it really is the work of the Sewer Department. A charge should be made for services of this kind.

C. V. Hedges, Chief, Huron, S. Dak.: We have never been called on to drain water from cellars, but in case we were, we would use our fire engine.

I believe a charge should be made for such service. If it were our practice to charge for draining cellars, and we were called upon to do such work for another city department, I would treat them in a like manner and charge for the service rendered.

Henry Hanson, Chief, Rhinelander, Wis.: Yes, we have been called upon to drain cellars, but have stopped this practice as it is bad on the pumps. In my estimation the street department should take care of such requests instead of the fire department.

No charge should be made unless the party benefited was willing to pay.

This work should not be done by the Fire Department for other city departments.

* * *

ANSWERS TO PREVIOUS QUESTIONS

The answer below is one relating to the question of training members of fire departments to drive and operate fire apparatus:

G. H. Neff, Chief, Grafton, Ill.: We do not train all members of this department to drive and operate our fire apparatus. However good firemen they may be, they are not at the same time good mechanics or chauffeurs in many cases, and under such circumstances we feel that we might have too many cooks making the broth. We do, however, appoint four drivers from our membership and with this number, in addition to the officers, we have never experienced any delay in rolling the apparatus.

The chief of this department is held responsible by the city officials for the equipment being in first class condition at all times, and he in turn obtains from the drivers such cooperation as is necessary to maintain it in that condition. This plan has always worked out very satisfactorily.

We do not elect our drivers, the positions are of too much importance even in a small community, to trust to a partisan or popularity vote. Drivers are therefore appointed by the chief from among those men of the department who are by trade or experience familiar with mechanical operation and maintenance of trucks and truck motors.

* * *

A reply to the question on making test runs of fire apparatus in stations to determine the condition of the motor is given below:

Frank Brucker, Chief, Natrona, Pa.: I believe that fire apparatus should be tested in the station to determine if it is in proper working order.

These tests should be made twice a week.

I believe that such practice helps to keep the company men together and willing to respond to fires when they know that the apparatus is always in good condition.

* * *

The following replies are in reference to a question on regulations for the dry cleaning industry and the fire protection measures employed:

Roy Elliott, Chief, Medford, Ore.: Dry cleaning establishments in the city of Medford are governed by the building code which is uniform throughout the Pacific coast section.

M. P. Burns, Chief, Tyler, Tex.: We have no ordinance regulating dry cleaning establishments other than the fire marshal's law. All dry cleaners located in Tyler have adopted a safety solvent known as Var Clean.

We have been successful in getting these establishments to install foam extinguishers and have had no serious loss in any plant of this kind. Continuous inspections are made of buildings of this type.

E. Seymour, Chief, Plattsburgh, N. Y.: We have no special regulations for dry cleaning establishments other than our regular inspection ordinance.

Ex-Chief of Arlington, Wash., Dead—Charles J. Warren, Chief of the Fire Department of Arlington, Wash., for twenty-five years died at the age of fifty six. He is survived by his widow and four children. He was a member of the Elks, Knights of Pythias and A. O. U. W.

California Court Rules Against Dyers—Constitutionality of the California act to reduce the fire hazards of dry cleaning establishments has been upheld by the Supreme Court in an action brought by a number of dry cleaners and dyers in Los Angeles County. The act provides that persons lacking in integrity or who are recklessly indifferent to the rights and safety of others or who are lacking in ability to a degree that it is dangerous to others for them to conduct a cleaning establishment may be denied permits by the State Industrial Fire Safety Division of the Department of Industrial Relations.

YOUR CATALOG PAGE

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2 Adaptors for Changing Hydrant Threads.
3 Acid Jars and Rings.
4 Aerial Ladders, Detachable.
5 Aerial Trucks.
6 Alarms, Siren, Electric.
7 Alarm Systems, Industrial.
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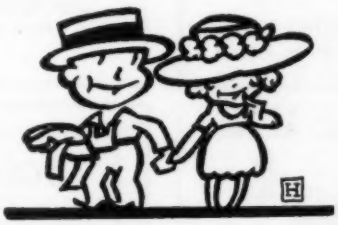
110 Whistles, Fire Apparatus.
111 Wrecking Trucks.



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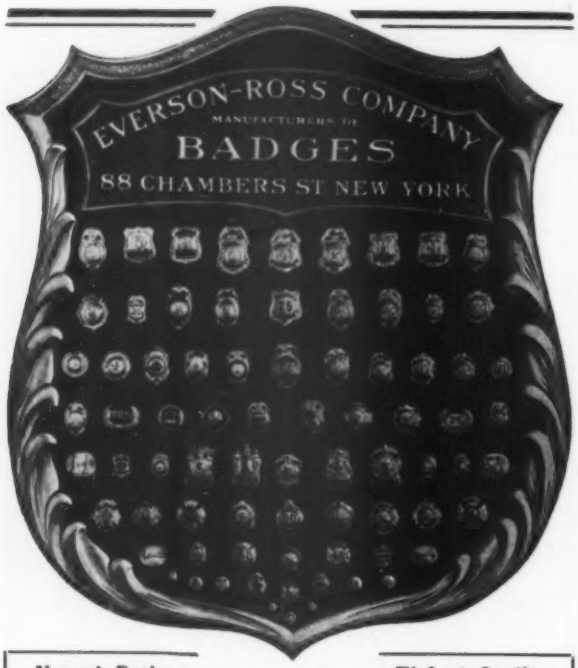

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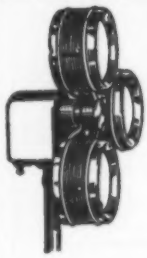

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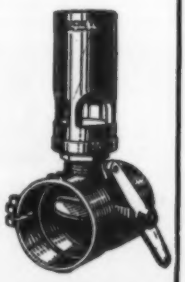

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HOW to drain a CELLAR

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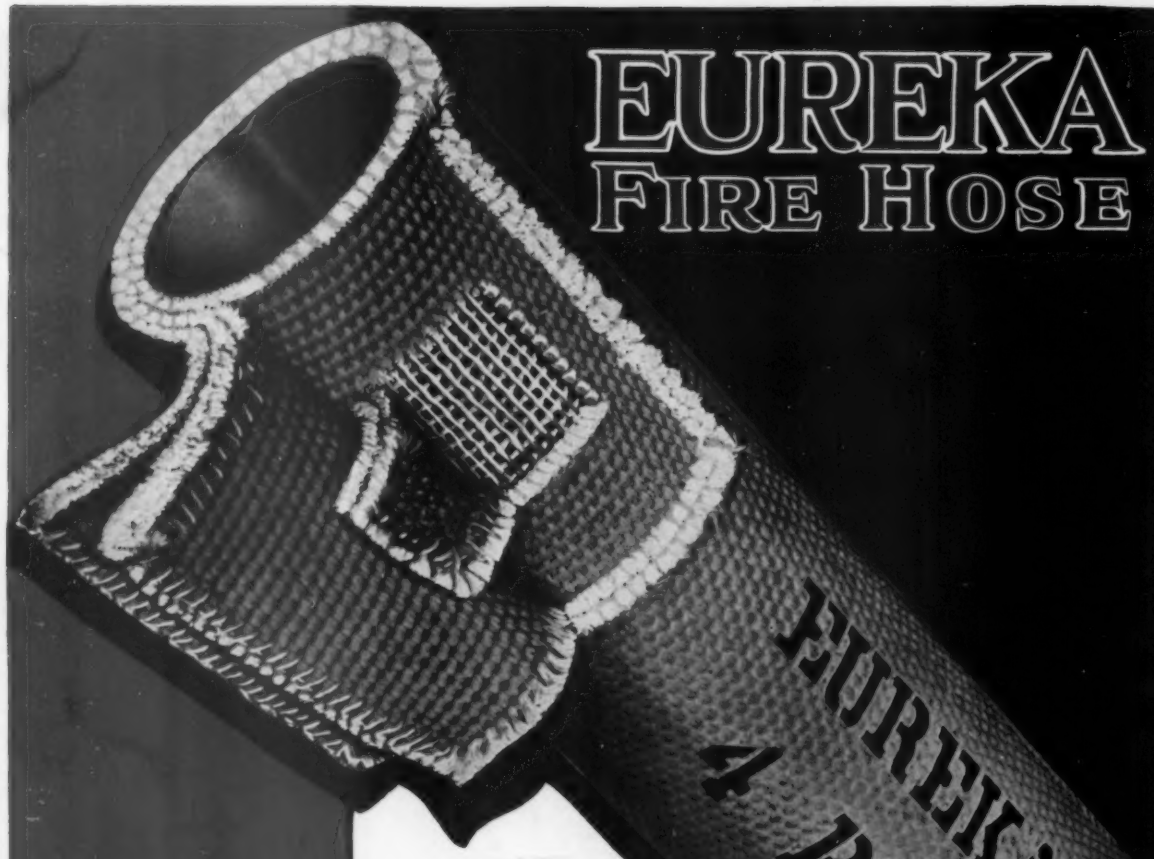

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